

Reconnaissance Level Survey For:

Johnson County

Nebraska Historic Building Survey

2010

Prepared for:



Nebraska State Historical Society
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Executive Summary

Project Background

The Nebraska State Historical Society awarded the contract for the 2009-2010 reconnaissance survey to Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture P.C. The project included four work items: A map and list of contributing and non-contributing properties in the Tecumseh Historic District, as well as reconnaissance level surveys and resurveys of Johnson County, Nebraska City and Beatrice, Nebraska. These areas were some of the first surveyed when the program was started in 1974.

Johnson County was previously completely surveyed in 1974 and partially surveyed in 1989. At the start of this project 287 properties were included in the inventory. The county encompasses 377 square miles and 723 miles of public roadway.

Within this report, surveyed buildings are cross referenced with their inventory numbers within the text. These numbers begin with an abbreviation for the county and a two-digit number for the city. The last three numbers refer to the specific resource. In Johnson County, the following apply:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------|
| • Rural Areas | JO00-xxx | • St. Mary | JO05-xxx |
| • Cook | JO01-xxx | • Sterling | JO06-xxx |
| • Crab Orchard | JO02-xxx | • Tecumseh | JO07-xxx |
| • Elk Creek | JO03-xxx | • Vesta | JO08-xxx |
| • Graf | JO04-xxx | | |

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to many people for their assistance during this project. This report could not have been completed without the additional efforts of those members of the public who attended the public meeting and/or offered information during the survey, Boyd Mattox of the Johnson County Historical Society, Bob Puschendorf, Patrick Haynes and Jessie Nunn of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office as well as the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Library and Archives and the University of Nebraska – Lincoln Love Library.

Administration and Funding

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), a division of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS). This study is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Regulations strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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Chapter 1: Historical Overview of Johnson County

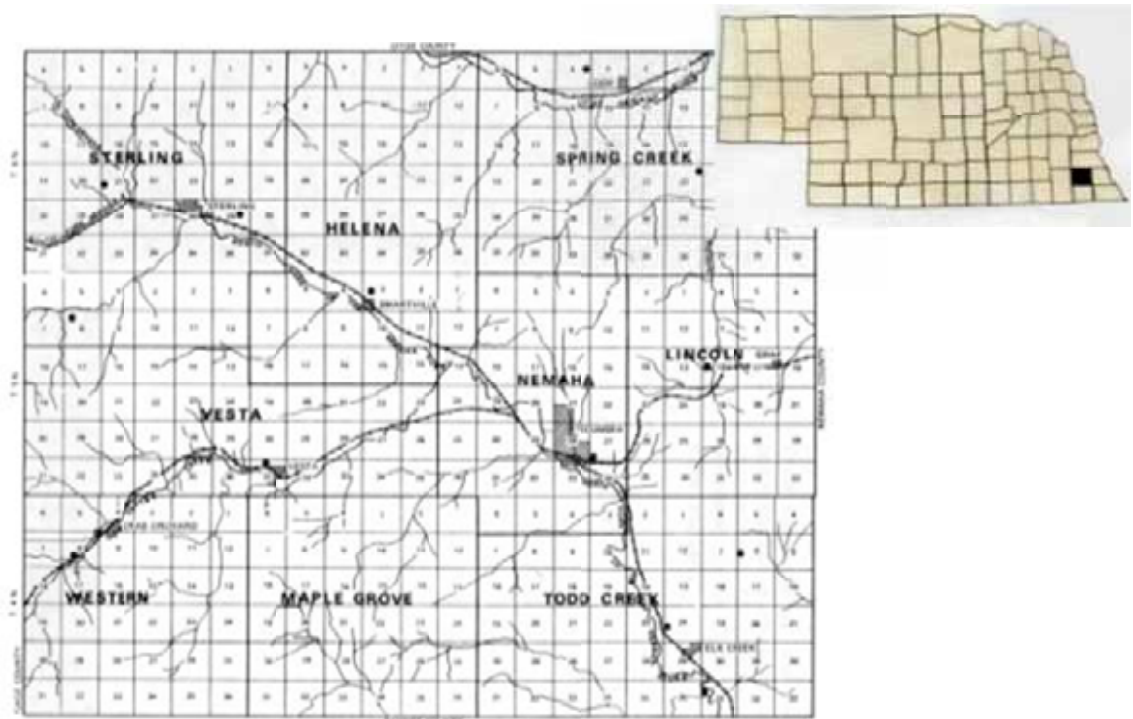


Figure 1: Map of Johnson County (Geological Abstracts from Tecumseh Chieftain, Johnson County, NE, 1873-1900); Inset: State of Nebraska highlighting Johnson County.

Introduction

"No artist has yet successfully painted Nebraska scenery. It still awaits the master mind who can catch with his artist's eye these superb forms of quiet beauty and place them on canvas. A remarkable feature is the commonness of beautiful landscapes."¹

The beautiful landscapes writer William Cutler mentions above, sweep across the geographic area known as Nebraska. The state's varied topography encompasses 77,355 square miles of land. It stretches westward from the Missouri River approximately 430 miles to the Wyoming border. Bound on the north by South Dakota and the south by Kansas, the state extends approximately 200 miles north to south.

Johnson County is located in the southeast corner of the state and is characterized by gentle rolling prairies and numerous streams. The county is bound on the east by Nemaha County, on the north by Otoe, on the west by Gage, and on the south by Pawnee. It is situated in the second tier of counties above the Kansas line and the second west of the Missouri River. Extending twenty-one miles east and west, and eighteen miles north and south, the rolling topography covers 378 square miles of territory or 241,920 acres.

¹ (Andreas 1882)



Figure 2: Map of United States highlighting the Nebraska territory covered by the 1854 Kansas Nebraska Act, left. Trails West (Information from (UNL Center for Digital Research in the Humanities n.d.), right.

The largest water course is the North Fork of the Big Nemaha River which cuts diagonally across the county from the northwest to the southeast. Smaller streams and creeks feed into this primary waterway. Rich, black soil and waving prairie grass sustain crop and livestock enterprises. The county's history has been greatly impacted by its waterways and by its trail, railroad and highway transportation corridors. Commercial and manufacturing enterprises emerged along the watercourses and transportation arteries to serve travelers moving west and settlers locating their homesteads in Johnson County.

Population and Growth

Nebraska's identity is tied to the Missouri River, its tributaries and its river basins. For many Native American tribes, the rolling hills, prairies, bluffs along the rivers and streams provided sustenance for centuries. One of the Missouri River's tributaries, the Big Nemaha River, provides a picturesque river valley in southeast Nebraska. Otoe and Missouri tribes, the area's primary native residents, found this area to be rich in resources.

Eighteenth century French and Spanish fur traders ventured through the region and were the first Europeans to explore the Missouri River basin, but their interests focused more on animal resources found farther west. After the United States acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803, the first military expedition into the new territory followed the Missouri River and was led by army officers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804.

Although many early explorers traveled along the major rivers and tributaries, extensive Euro-American exploration did not occur until the mid-1800s, a result of increased interest in settling the west. In the early 1840s, the Platte River, another tributary of the Missouri River, played an important role in the westward movement of thousands of pioneers. The Platte River runs the length of Nebraska from the Rocky Mountains in the west to the Missouri River in the east. Several hundred thousand emigrants crossed the territory in covered wagons heading westward for farms in Oregon, gold in California, the Mormon Zion in Utah and elsewhere.²

² (Luebke 1995) p 8



Figure 3: An early log house built one and one-half miles southeast of Tecumseh near the Big Nemaha River ford for the Nebraska City-Marysville Trail (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), left. Early Tecumseh settlement (Johnson County Historical Society), right.

Wagon trains on route to the Oregon Trail traversed the North Fork of the Big Nemaha River Valley via the Nebraska City – Marysville Trail, the Pawnee City – Lincoln Trail and the Brownville – New Fort Kearny Trail. The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act established the Nebraska territory and opened the state to official settlement. Succumbing to the pressure of white settlement, the Oto and Missouri Indians relinquished their lands along the Big Nemaha River to the United States government.³ The Treaty with the Confederated Oto and Missouri, signed in Nebraska City on December 9, 1854, ceded to the United States all Otoe and Missouri territory west of the Missouri River.⁴

In the spring of 1855, a year after the treaty was signed and the Nebraska Territory was organized, two natives of Indiana, John Riggles and Isaac Irwin, were the first Euro-Americans known to settle in Johnson County.⁵ Their settlement, a half section of land, was located approximately three miles southeast of present-day Tecumseh (Section 10, Township 4, Range 11).⁶ By the summer of 1856, a small group of settlers formed a hamlet along the North Fork of the Big Nemaha River, later known as Tecumseh. The early settlement consisted of a few quickly constructed dug-outs and log cabins. The first winter was harsh with “spells of bitterly cold weather and insurmountable drifts of snow.”⁷ Brownville, Nebraska provided the nearest market for supplies, through unbroken prairie forty miles east. Over the course of the next few years, additional homesteads and small communities began to dot the banks of the Big Nemaha River’s north fork and other creek beds.

Johnson County was officially established by the Territorial Legislature in 1857 and named in honor of Col. Richard M. Johnson, a former Army officer and United States Vice President serving under President

³ (Nebraska Studies: Tribes in Nebraska Give Up Lands in Treaties 1854-1857 n.d.)

⁴ In this treaty, the Otoe and Missouri Tribes were allowed to retain a strip of land along the waters of the Big Blue River. For the next three decades the consolidated Tribes lived on this reservation until they were removed to Indian Territory around 1882.

⁵ (Andreas 1882) p 1004

⁶ (Rademacher, Johnson County - In The Beginning 1971)

⁷ (Andreas 1882) p 1004

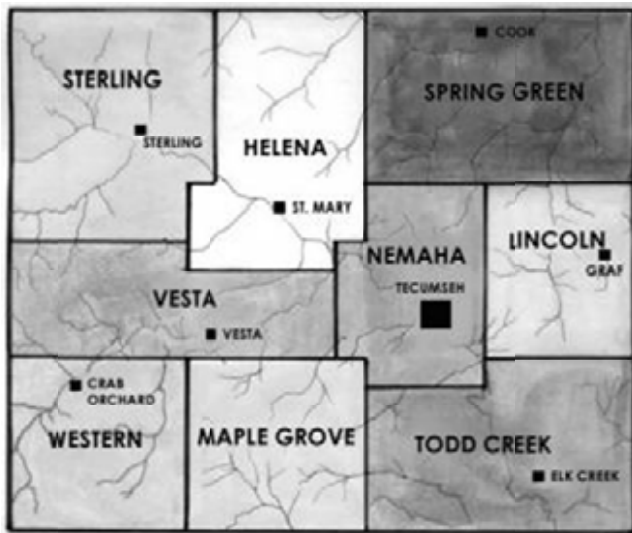


Figure 4: Map of Johnson County illustrating precinct boundaries, left. Second frame courthouse built in 1868 and a portion of the 1857 courthouse in the foreground (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), right.

Martin Van Buren.⁸ The county was divided into seven precincts, Sterling, Helena, Spring Creek, Vesta, Nemaha, Lincoln, Western, Maple Grove and Todd Creek. The county seat was established in present day Tecumseh by the Territorial Legislature in 1857. Originally named Frances, the name was changed to Tecumseh in honor of the Shawnee Indian chief who Johnson fought during the War of 1812. In 1857 a simple courthouse was erected. As with many counties throughout the west, location of the county seat was disputed by other county settlements. On August 2, 1858, a county election upheld Tecumseh's status. Eleven years later a new courthouse was constructed by H.P Bickford for \$2,800.⁹ It was a two-story square, frame building, crowned with a cupola. This building was later replaced with the Romanesque Revival building seen today.¹⁰

In 1860 there were approximately 500 residents in the county. By the time Nebraska became the United States' 37th state on March 1, 1867, Congress had already passed the Homestead Act and Pacific Railroad Bill. Under the 1862 Homestead Act, 10% of the land in the United States was claimed and settled by private citizens.¹¹ The 1862 Pacific Railroad Act provided federal aid for the construction of a transcontinental railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Both efforts encouraged settlement throughout the west. The result of these actions can be observed in the population growth of Johnson County and Nebraska as a whole. By 1870, the population in the county had risen almost 650%. Despite grasshopper plagues during the mid-1870s, the population continued to climb with the completion of the county's first railroad in 1873. The population more than doubled in 1880, reaching 7,595 people.

⁸ When the Nebraska Territory was organized in 1854, Johnson County was a part of a larger county, Nemaha County.

⁹ (Andreas 1882) p 1009

¹⁰ The current courthouse was completed in 1889 and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹¹ The 1863 Homestead Act gave each homesteader a freehold title for up to 160 acres if they resided on, built a home, made improvements and farmed the land for five years.

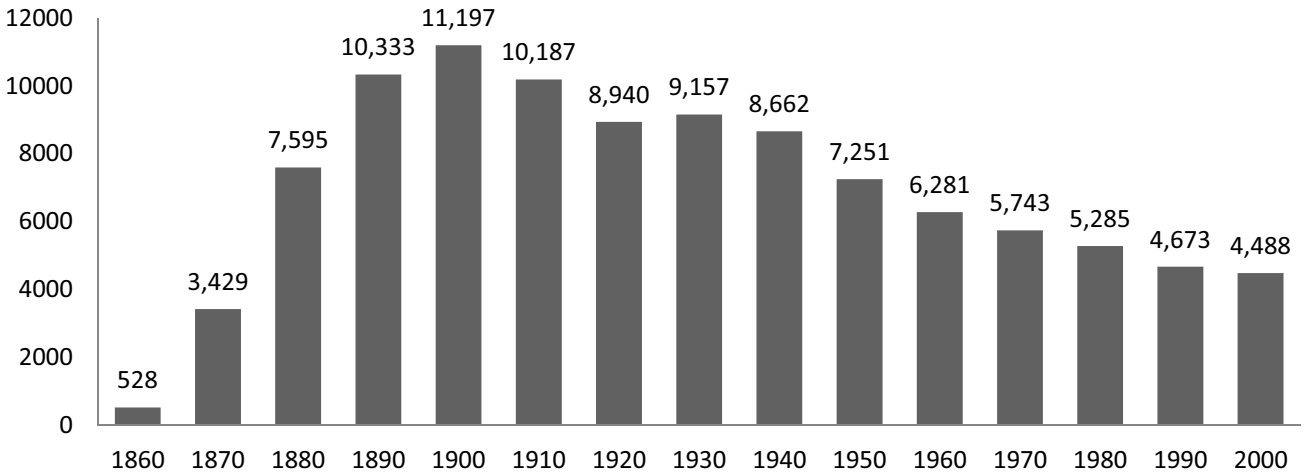


Figure 5: Population of Johnson County (Information collected from the United States Census Bureau)

Although a second railroad was completed through the county, the depression during the early 1890s slowed additional growth. Instead of previous growth rates of 650 or 700 percent, the rate in 1890 was 136 percent. It was even less in 1900 at 108 percent. Low prices for farm products, falling land prices and drought resulted in the Panic of 1893. This discouraged many new settlers, who after arriving decided to move back east or further west. The population boom officially ended in Johnson County in 1900.

After reaching its highest point, Johnson County's population slowly began to decrease. This decrease generally reflects the trend toward fewer farmsteads after the 1890s. The mechanization of agriculture reduced the labor needed for farming, enabling prosperous homesteaders to create larger farmsteads and pushed laborers to move to larger cities to work in factories. Highway expansion and improved land quality along the Nemaha River, a result of channeling, brought about a small rise in population in 1930. But the failure of small farms and businesses during the depression, along with a general trend toward larger, consolidated farmsteads, led to continued gradual decreases in population. Currently the county's population stands at 4,488 people.

Transportation Development

Southeastern Nebraska is characterized by communities and towns that were surveyed or founded before statehood. Many settlers entered the state from the southeast along the Missouri River, therefore the area's transportation corridors were some of the earliest to be established. Through the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s, trails dominated Johnson County's landscape. Starting in the 1870s through the 1880s, three railroads were constructed and after the turn of the twentieth century, automobile roadways began to make their impact.

Trails

At the time of the California Gold Rush in 1849, Nebraska was not yet a territory of the United States. Since it was not opened for formal settlement, it was not a destination. Instead, it was a place to travel through. As with many other counties in southeastern Nebraska, the area that eventually became Johnson County was crisscrossed by many trails as people forded the Missouri River and traveled through Nebraska.

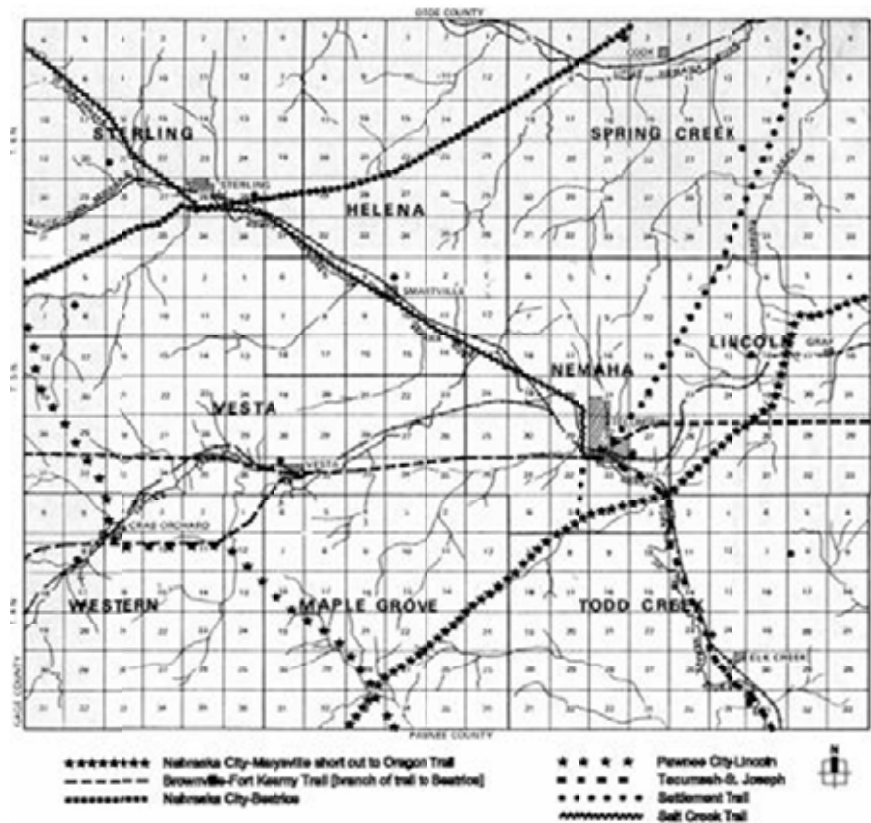


Figure 6: Emigrant Trails through Johnson County (Information from (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)

The Nebraska City - Marysville Trail was one of the first transportation arteries to cross Johnson County. Considered a short cut to the Oregon Trail, it stretched between Nebraska City and Marysville, Kansas. The trail entered the county about two-and-one-half miles northeast of Graf. Running diagonally to the southwest, the trail crossed the North Fork of the Nemaha River approximately one-and-one-half miles southeast of Tecumseh. Continuing southwest it passed out of Johnson County west of where the county's southern border crosses Turkey Creek. The first recorded use of the trail was around 1845, and through the 1850s and 1860s, it was heavily used by freighting companies and stage coaches. In the 1870s, it also served as a route to transport cattle from Texas to eastern and northern markets.¹²

Trails such as the Brownville-Fort Kearny Trail, Nebraska City-Beatrice Trail, Salt Creek Trail, Pawnee City-Lincoln Trail and the Tecumseh-St. Joe Trail crisscrossed the county. The Brownville-Fort Kearny Trail, like the Nebraska City – Marysville Trail, was also an important shortcut to the Oregon Trail. Eventually it too was traveled by the stagecoach lines. As investors promoted newly developed settlements in the county, other trails were established. Some trails were used to access necessary provisions such as salt from Salt Creek in Lancaster County (Salt Creek Trail). Despite the different needs each trail met, all were vital to the early settlement of the territories they served. However, once railroads began to crisscross the region, use of these trails began to fade.

¹² (Southeast Nebraska Tourism Council, Inc. n.d.) p 7

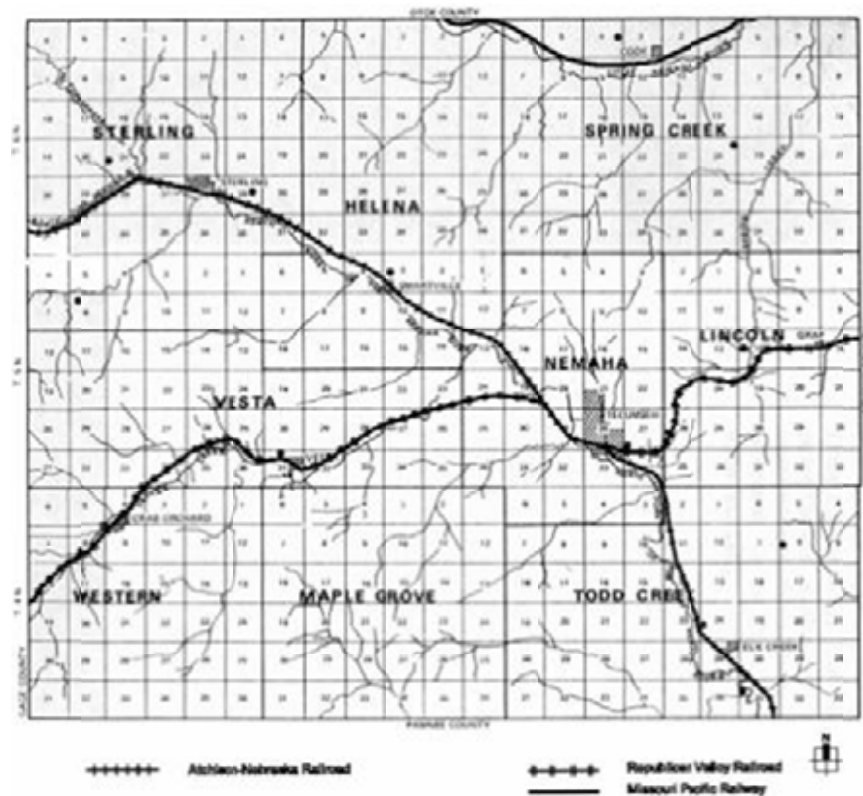


Figure 7: Railroads through Johnson County (Information from (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)

Rails

The Pacific Railway Act passed by the United States Congress in 1862 created a railroad that stretched from Council Bluffs, Iowa to Sacramento, California.¹³ Built by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, the track took seven years to complete and connected the east and west coasts of the United States. Although this rail road ran north of Johnson County, it dramatically impacted the development of the region.

Competing railroads quickly laid tracks across the lower half of Nebraska. Often their route did not connect existing towns. Many established communities in the county were abandoned when people moved to towns now located on the railroad. The community of Butler is one example. Settled in 1863, it was moved and renamed Elk Creek when tracks for the county's first railroad, the Atchison and Nebraska, were laid a mile to the south.

The Atchison and Nebraska Railroad was completed in April of 1873. It ran diagonally through the county from the southeast to the northwest connecting Atchison, Kansas and Lincoln, Nebraska. The company completed construction of the extension from Falls City, Nebraska to Tecumseh on April 22

¹³ There were four additional amendment Acts passed in 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1866 to modify, expand or repeal components of the original Act.



Figure 8: Gathering at Tecumseh Depot (Johnson County Historical Society)

and three days later a free excursion was offered to Atchison, Kansas. Over 500 people participated.¹⁴ Seven years later this line was transferred to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

The second railroad to traverse Johnson County was the Republican Valley Railroad. The company built a line across southeast corner of the state from Nemaha, Nebraska west to Beatrice, Nebraska. Construction was completed to Tecumseh in 1882 and to Beatrice in 1883. In 1887 the Missouri Pacific Railway Company also made plans to lay a railroad through Johnson County and, in 1888 the Crete Branch of the Missouri Pacific from Talmage, Nebraska to Crete, Nebraska was completed.¹⁵

County residents were eager to see the railroads enter their communities. A railroad provided a more dependable and economical means of travel for passengers, both Johnson County residents and new settlers. More importantly, the railroad provided reliable and fast freight and mail service. Before the railroads, the overland transportation of goods was dominated by the wagon or stagecoach. Both were slower, more costly and at times seasonal, therefore less reliable. The railroad provided a quick and dependable means to transport agricultural goods allowing for better inter-state and inter-continental communication and trade.

¹⁴ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 11

¹⁵ With increased use of the automobile, the Republican Valley Railroad's line was abandoned. Many sections of track, particularly between Tecumseh and Beatrice, were removed as early as 1944.

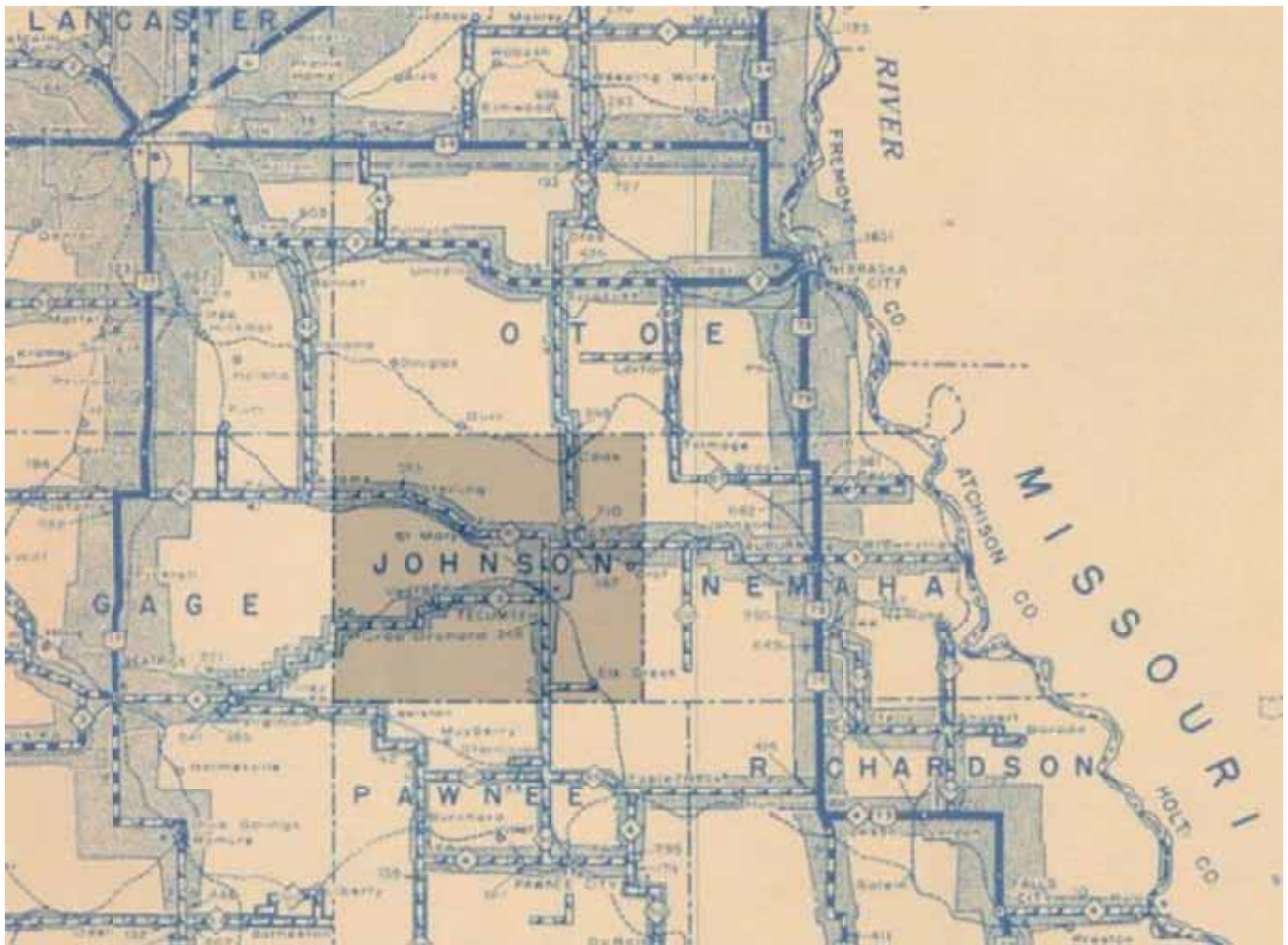


Figure 9: 1938 Statewide Traffic Flow Map (Nebraska Department of Roads n.d.)

Roads

In the first few decades of the twentieth century, automobiles began to supersede trains as a major force in transportation. Commercial production of the automobile made what was at first only a toy for the rich, an accessible mode of transportation for the middle class. In addition, road improvements eventually made transporting freight by automobile practical and economical. Many of these roads followed previous pioneer trails that had earlier been abandoned by all but local residents with the advent of the railroad.

Throughout the nation, the development and maintenance of roads was primarily a local matter, although early on, a number of organizations took up the call for better roads. By 1914 Nebraska had three major highways in varying conditions. Passage of the Federal-Aid Road Act in 1916 provided federal financial support for highway development and established state responsibilities for highway construction and maintenance. In response, Nebraska planned a state highway system to connect all county seats and began construction.¹⁶ In 1920, the state highway system totaled 4,770 miles.¹⁷

¹⁶ (Koster 1997) p 16

¹⁷ (Koster 1997) p 20



The Big Nemaha River

The Big Nemaha River, in many ways directed the development of Johnson County. The river affected trail routes, settlement locations, watered agricultural enterprises and powered early manufacturing interests. Its existence attracted new residents and commercial interests. Since the founding of Johnson County, the river has been an attractive asset.

Located in the Nemaha River Basin, the Big Nemaha River is formed by two branches, the North Fork (Nebraska branch) and the South Fork (Kansas branch). The headwaters of the North Fork are in Lancaster County, Nebraska and flow toward the southeast through Johnson County to Salem in Richardson County. Here it joins the South Fork, whose headwaters flow northeast from Nemaha County, Kansas. From Salem, Nebraska the Big Nemaha River flows almost forty miles until it discharges into the Missouri River.



Figure 10: Winter bridge work along the Big Nemaha River (Johnson County Historical Society)

Maintenance of all state highways prior to 1926 was the responsibility of each county and the cost was reimbursed by the state. This resulted in inconsistent highway conditions and in 1926 the state legislature centralized maintenance responsibilities by directing the Nebraska Department of Public Works to take over maintenance of the state's highways. As a result many highways were reorganized or renumbered.

This restructuring is true of one highway in Johnson County. Prior to 1926 the county was served by State Highway 25, which ran from a few miles north of Tecumseh west through Sterling. After 1926, this highway was renumbered as Nebraska State Highway 41 and remains so today. Another roadway, Highway 3, ran east and west from Auburn, Nebraska to Beatrice, Nebraska and commenced further west. This roadway was rerouted prior to World War II and in 1960, was renumbered as Highway 136. Today it is a part of the United States Highway system and designated as the "Heritage Highway" throughout Nebraska. Highway 50, which currently runs north and south through Johnson County, was a county road until it was designated a state highway in 1932.

Bridges

Passage over the many rivers and streams throughout the County impacted transportation routes. It was the bridge, not the waterway that was important in developing a transportation network through Johnson County. Most Nebraska waterways, including those in Johnson County, were "too shallow and irregular for riverborne commerce."¹⁸

¹⁸ (Nebraska State Historical Society and the Nebraska Department of Roads 1999)p 3



Figure 11: Burlington Railroad Bridge (JO00-282), Nemaha River, southwest of Tecumseh. Bridge circa 1900 (Johnson County Historical Society), left and 2010, right (Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture).

Some of the earliest bridges were crudely built with easily obtained materials by overland travelers heading west. Such bridges were intended to serve only “as long as it took their builders to cross.”¹⁹ After the mid-1800s, bridges were constructed either from simple timber stringers at small, little-traveled streams or wood and iron combination bridges at larger rivers. In the late nineteenth century the railroad companies dramatically advanced bridge design and construction in order to protect their investment. Other, non-railroad related bridges built during this time were supplied by bridge manufacturers and installed by local builders or a few specialized bridge building contractors.

Johnson County's first bridge was built over the Nemaha River west of Tecumseh in the fall of 1856 and was utilized by many traveling along the pioneer trails. Ten years later, in 1866, Brownville contributed money towards a new bridge over the Nemaha River near Tecumseh. Local histories indicate the motive for the investment by Brownville merchants was the large amount of potential trade west and south of Tecumseh. By 1868 more bridges were constructed at critical areas where it was most difficult to cross.

The county built its first two iron bridges in 1870 across the Nemaha River. One bridge was located near Tecumseh and the other near present day Elk Creek. Other communities throughout the county also began building bridges to improve their accessibility. Typically these bridges were still wood constructions. By 1876 seven iron or wood bridges were being used in the county. The numbers grew exponentially and by 1883 there were over 150 bridges of all shapes, sizes and materials scattered throughout the county.

Because the river and its tributaries were prone to frequent flooding, bridges were often a casualty of rising waters. Local histories recount floods in the spring of 1883 as particularly damaging. One instance, occurring in June of 1883, was responsible for destroying 94% of the bridges scattered throughout the county. During this flood the Burlington and Missouri railroads reported a financial loss of approximately “one-quarter million dollars.”²⁰

¹⁹ (Nebraska State Historical Society and the Nebraska Department of Roads 1999)p 4

²⁰ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 11



Figure 12: Kiem Stone Bridge (JO00-064) (Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture)

With increasing use of the automobile, many of the road bridges began to fail under the weight of automobiles, tractors and other farm machinery. In addition to the Federal Aid Highway Act mentioned previously, in 1911, the state legislature created the State Aid Bridge Fund. This fund provided for a 50 percent state subsidy for county bridge construction and dramatically improved road bridge conditions. Numerous counties took advantage of the program until it was phased out during the Depression. State funding was replaced with federal funding and bridge construction continued until being halted during the war effort in the 1940s.

After World War II an increased focus on well-maintained roadways and bridges brought about new technologies and as a result, the replacement of many bridges throughout the country. This trend was also true in Johnson County. Many bridges constructed before the mid twentieth century have been replaced during the last half of the century. There are a few bridges included in this survey constructed of a variety of materials. Most are combination bridges built of wood and steel, while many others are concrete bridges spanning small creek beds. Only one stone bridge was found remaining in the county. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, the Keim Stone Arch Bridge, located northeast of Tecumseh was built in 1916 by the Keim Cement Company. The Keim Cement Company was one of the primary bridge builders in the county, and appears to have been the only builder of stone bridges and culverts. The bridge is a rare, well-preserved example of early twentieth century stone arch bridge construction: the only known surviving stone bridge built by the prominent local bridge builder.

Agricultural Development

Since Johnson County was established, its economy has been primarily fueled by agriculture. Prior to Euro-American settlement, prairie grasses covered the region and tree growth was along the large and small streams that traverse the county. Early settlers primarily grew crops to support their own needs such as corn, potatoes and other garden vegetables. Since the climate was considered too dry for large scale production of corn, wheat was planted on much of the cleared land. Oats, barley and rye were also grown on a small scale. By the 1880s, farmers learned that portions of the region were well suited for corn and began to devote much of their cultivated land to the crop. The introduction of hybrid corn in the late 1930s and early 1940s, as well as the increased use of grain sorghum in the 1960s, helped to diversify the grain crops grown in the county in later years. In 2007, over 50 percent of the farmland in Johnson County was dedicated to soybeans and corn for grain.

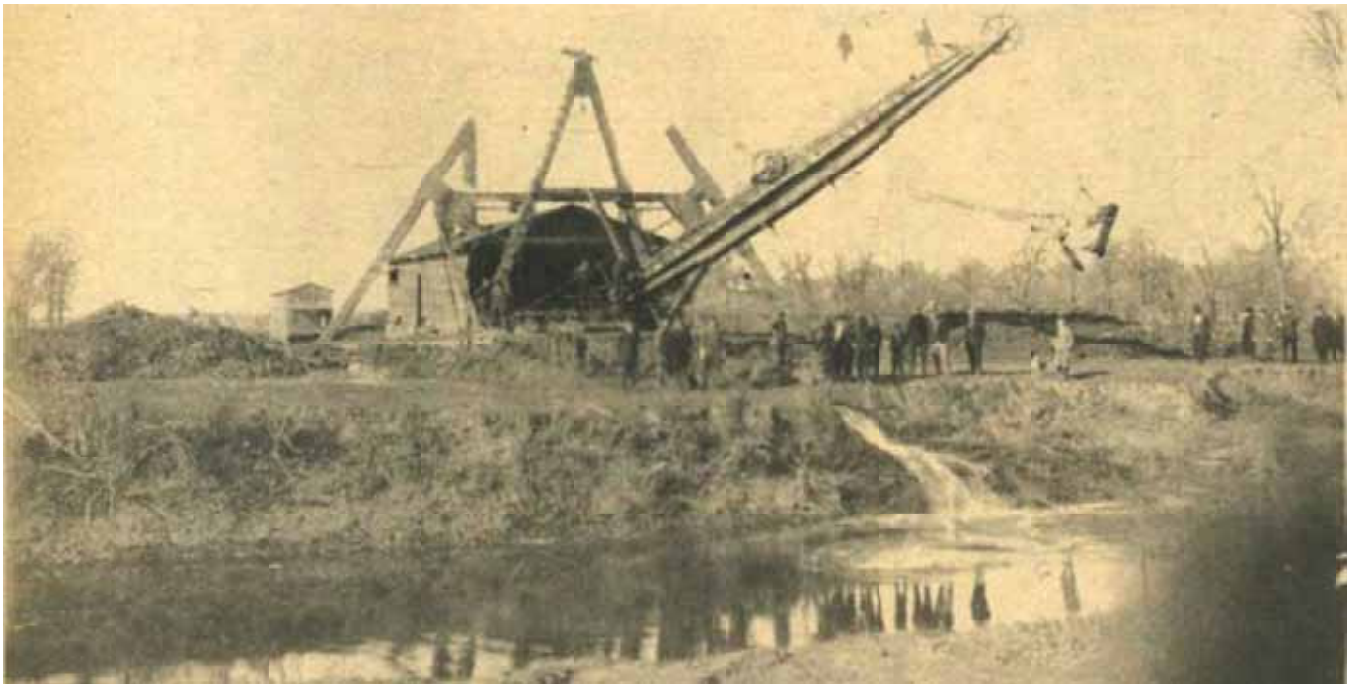


Figure 13: Straightening the Nemaha Channel (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)

Aside from what was needed for the home, very little livestock was produced and raised for sale during the county's early history. As the population increased, more land was cultivated and greater numbers of livestock were produced.²¹ Today, more cattle are raised for dairy production than for sale. Despite the increase in the amount of livestock, chiefly cattle and hogs, in 2007, approximately 72% of the county's total land area was still used for growing grain and forage crops.²² During the same year the value of Johnson County's grain and bean sales ranked 73rd among Nebraska's 93 counties.²³ Cattle and calf sale values ranked 92nd while dairy production ranked 65th in the state.

Two land use changes greatly impacted Johnson County. The first was the erosion of the prairie and continuous cropping of the land beginning with the settlement and cultivation of the area. Soil conservation activities undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps beginning in 1935,²⁴ and creation of a Soil Conservation District in 1942 helped to further the knowledge of sound and practical soil strategies throughout the county.

The second land use change to make a substantial impact on Johnson County was the dredging and straightening of the North Fork of the Nemaha River Channel in the early 1910s. Prior to this, the Nemaha River Valley was described as "one large swamp from the Missouri River to Sterling".²⁵ Dredging work along the Big Nemaha was also undertaken during this period in Pawnee, Otoe,

²¹ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 58

²² (United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service n.d.)

²³ (United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service n.d.)

²⁴ The Civilian Conservation Corp Company 763, located near the present site of the Johnson County fairgrounds in Tecumseh, published a newspaper, *The Tecumseh Scout*.

²⁵ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)p 58

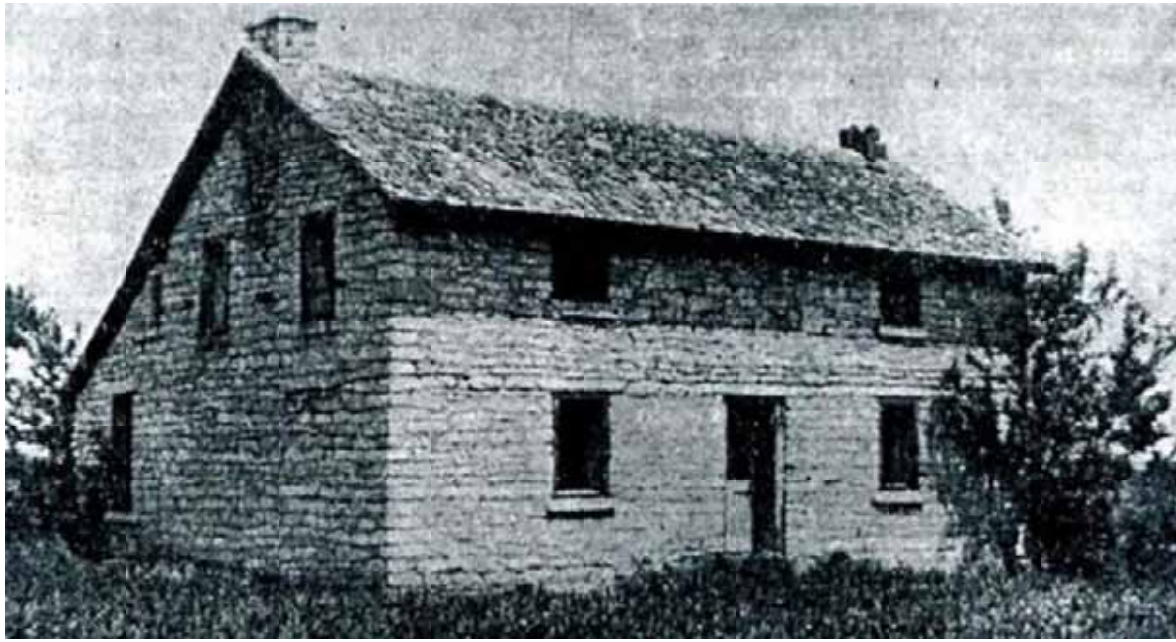


Figure 14: Barney Oten's Half-Way House once located along the Brownville-Fort Kearny Trail served travelers. (Tecumseh Chieftain, June 1931)

Nemaha and Richardson Counties. A drainage district, covering an area of 13,000 acres was organized along the North Fork of the Big Nemaha. In addition to the dredging work, primarily undertaken in 1913, bridges were repaired or reconstructed to cross the channel. After work was completed, area floods became less common, thereby raising the agricultural value of the land along the river.

Commercial Development

The impetus for commercial ventures in early Johnson County centered on serving the needs of the freighting business and homesteaders traveling west or settling in Johnson County. As mentioned previously, by the late 1850s, there were a number of freighting companies operating out of Nebraska City and Brownville. As the number of people heading west grew and the trails were increasingly traversed, early settlers in Johnson County recounted seeing "as many as 50 wagons at a time with nice white canvas tops, winding slowly over the prairie."²⁶ Another early resident of Vesta lived 50 yards south of the Brownville-Fort Kearny Trail and remembers "there hardly was a day that settlers did not pass our claim. Caravans of all descriptions and of all sizes trailed over the prairie from day to day."²⁷

Often, the first commercial ventures were small stores, hotels and/or post offices. Early buildings combined several of these functions. Such buildings provided evidence that the trails were regularly traversed and enough settlers had arrived to justify economic activity beyond the most basic level. These establishments also provided a social center for the community. Barney Oten's Half-Way House, located half-way between Brownville and Tecumseh on the old Brownville-Fort Kearny Trail, was a stop for travelers. Although no longer extant, during the heyday of trail use, the location provided a place to stop for food, rest and an opportunity to change horses.

²⁶ (Rademacher, Johnson County - In The Beginning 1971)

²⁷ (Rademacher, Johnson County - In the Beginning 1971)

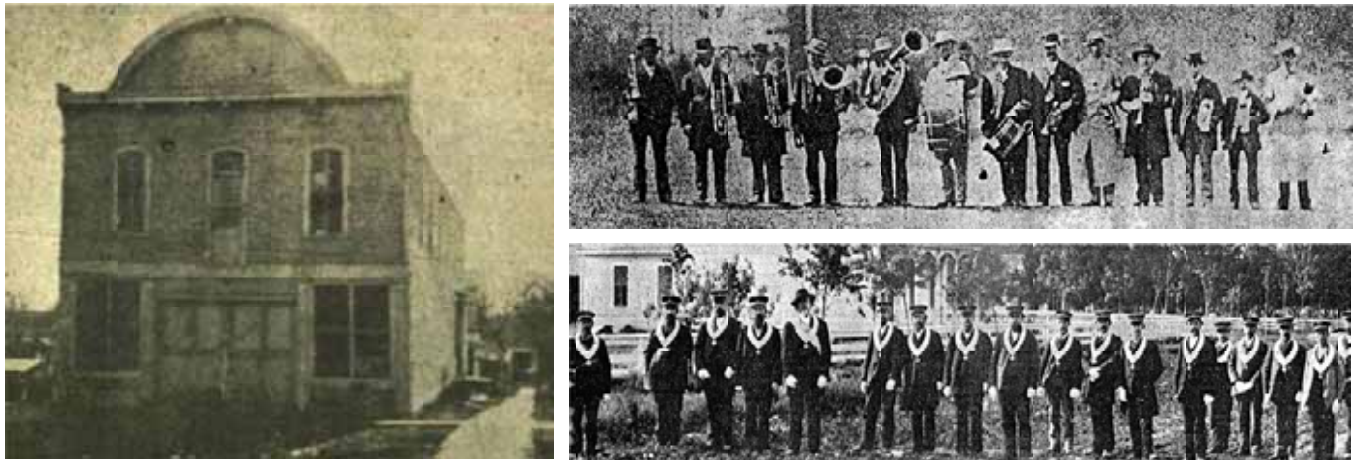


Figure 15: Bartles Hall (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), left. Tecumseh Cornet Band (Tecumseh Cornet Band 1940) July 4, 1881, above right. Odd Fellows (Odd Fellows Drill Team of Hamlin Lodge as Photographed by Hans Parkinson May 30, 1883 1963) May 30, 1883, lower right.

As Johnson County continued to prosper, larger specialized stores and services began to open their doors for business. Liverys, blacksmith shops, agricultural implement dealers, hardware stores, lumber yards, banks, newspapers, drug stores, insurance companies, realtors, clothing and shoe stores and grocery stores began opening as the need for such products and services arose. Many of the buildings that housed such businesses are still extant and are illustrated in the histories of Johnson County Towns.

Social / Ethnic Development

When the first settlers came to Johnson County in the mid-1850s, they were primarily interested in building homes, businesses and cultivating the land. As the county became more settled, education facilities and church organizations also became a focus. During the last three decades of the nineteenth century, citizens established benevolent and fraternal organizations. All of these institutions began to organize public life and helped settlers build communal relationships with their neighbors.

Early residents of Johnson County were typically immigrating from elsewhere in the United States. Many came from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio. The nationality of other settlers varied. A number of German immigrants chose to live in Johnson County. Well into the nineteenth century, German was the predominant language spoken in a few of the churches they constructed. South St. John's Lutheran Church of Sterling hosted area ministers while they were organizing the Nebraska German Evangelical Lutheran Synod. Other nationalities were also represented in Johnson County. Settlers of Irish descent located along Yankee Creek between Tecumseh and Crab Orchard. Polish Catholics settled around Smartville/St. Mary and founded St. Mary's Catholic Church. Small Czech settlements could also be found near Crab Orchard, Elk Creek and Tecumseh. All who arrived carried the same hope with them, to build a successful, new life.

When the county was first settled in the mid-1850s, classes for a few students were held in Tecumseh. Despite the support of a school levy passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature in 1855, classes were typically held in private homes using books from family libraries. By 1866 enough funds had been gathered to erect the first education buildings in the county. One was a log building constructed in Crab Orchard and the other a frame schoolhouse in Tecumseh. Other school buildings constructed around this time were not as refined. The first school in the Cook area was a dugout and in Sterling it was a soddy.



Figure 16: Illustration of Tecumseh's limestone school (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 27, left. Wild West show on Main Street in Elk Creek (Johnson County Historical Society) 1900, right.

In addition to schools, churches began to organize during the formative years of Johnson County's history. Early religious activities were modest and services were often conducted by missionaries. A Leavenworth, Kansas Methodist Episcopal minister was the first to hold services in Johnson County. The congregation met in a little Tecumseh house on the corner of First and Broadway in 1865. The first church building in the county was constructed in 1868 in Tecumseh. This was a wood frame building built for the congregation of St. Andrews Catholic Church.

Population growth in the 1870s provided the greatest impetus for school and church construction. During this time most established communities and many rural school districts in Johnson County constructed frame school houses.²⁸ In some cases the schools were also used by newly established religious organizations. Johnson County saw its largest increase in church founding from 1870 to 1879. In addition to schools, private homes, other churches and the courthouse were often a new organization's home until funding could be secured to erect a church. By the close of 1879 there was a number of church buildings scattered throughout the county. The majority of these building were found in Tecumseh and Elk Creek.

The period also reflected the greatest growth in voluntary association in Johnson County. Associations such as veterans' organizations and fraternal orders were established, with the Atient Free & Accepted Masons Tecumseh lodge being the first recorded in 1867. Groups such as the Knights of Pythius, Grand Army of the Republic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor were establishing organizations in Tecumseh, Sterling and Crab Orchard. As with early churches, these groups sought meeting space in private homes and community halls. Many Tecumseh associations met on the second floor of the Russell & Holmes Block located on the corner of Third and Clay Street.

In 1869 the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society organized. This group was responsible for the exhibition of the county's annual fair. The fair association later took over annual Chautauqua events. The Fourth of July celebration was another annual event that attracted much attention during

²⁸ Tecumseh was an exception. In 1872 a two-story, limestone grammar school was built. Construction for both the school and the Johnson County limestone jail building were begun in 1872.



Figure 17: Elk Creek two-story school (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), left. Buster Brown promoting Buster Brown shoes in Sterling, 1905 (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 34, right.

Johnson County's early years. A parade and other demonstrations were typically held. Long processions, often headed by military veterans, marched to a grove south of Tecumseh where grand rallies and celebrations were held.

Tecumseh's Bartles Hall provided a venue for entertainment before the 1880 Opera House was constructed. It opened on July 4, 1874 with a grand ball. Community buildings in other towns also functioned as halls and opera houses. Crab Orchard's opera house was located on the second story of a large frame building housing N.C. Myers & Co. general store. These buildings provided space for shows, lectures and musical performances. Musical bands were a very active part of Johnson County history. The first known performance was a Fourth of July celebration in 1866 which featured local talent. In the 1870s, John Glen Sr. conducted a brass band. Another Tecumseh resident, Henry Reckewey, had an orchestra that performed throughout the region.

The 1880s saw continued growth. Additional churches were organized and constructed. A large addition was constructed at the Tecumseh school. Volunteer associations also continued to flourish. Women were beginning to participate in organizations such as the Daughters of Rebecca and the Johnson County Woman Suffrage Society. Library organizations started to seek funding for book purchases and pursued finding space for reading rooms. The 1880 Tecumseh Opera House opened its doors and the community was entertained by the Silver Cornet Band, the Military Band and the Long Branch Cornet Band.

Although a number of already established religious groups and a few fraternal organizations constructed churches or lodges during the 1890s, there was a drop in the creation of new organizations - religious, volunteer or fraternal. The community of Cook was an exception, since it had just been established and platted in 1887. Two churches were constructed and an Atient Free and Accepted Masons lodge was founded.

School construction after the turn of the nineteenth century saw a substantial increase. New school buildings were erected in Cook, Elk Creek and Tecumseh. These buildings were much larger in scale than previous constructions, particularly in Cook and Elk Creek. Although built of different materials,

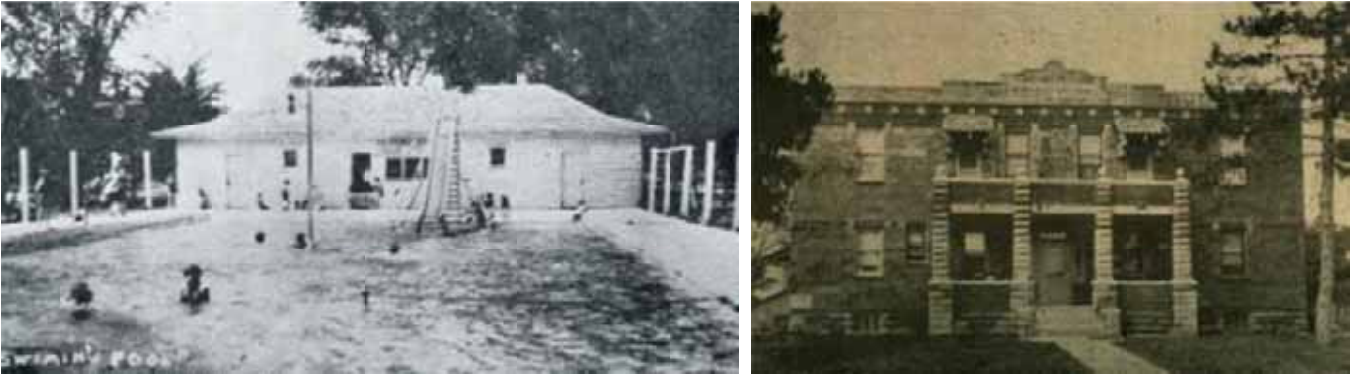


Figure 18: Tecumseh's first swimming pool (Johnson County Historical Society), left. Johnson County Poor Farm (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 5, right.

both schools were substantial two-story structures. These buildings altered the skylines of their respective communities.²⁹ Libraries in Tecumseh and Sterling also opened their doors.

Before 1910, the first motion picture house opened in Tecumseh on Clay Street between Second and Third Streets. Just a few doors down, a bowling alley provided additional entertainment. Although both businesses were no longer open ten years later, another Tecumseh motion picture house opened on the west side of the courthouse square. The community also donated money and labor to construct a concrete swimming pool in the municipal park near 6th and Webster Streets.

Johnson County residents continued to participate in previously organized volunteer and fraternal groups. In many cases, membership increased during the economically difficult times of the 1930s. To serve the County's destitute; a Poor Farm was constructed in 1937 north of the Johnson County Fairgrounds. The building was later used as a hospital, home for the elderly and a private residence. Civic leaders focused on the construction of community buildings in Tecumseh and Cook. Tecumseh's Community Building, located on the south side of Clay Street across from the courthouse, replaced a park with a fountain and parading area. Since it was north of the train depot, the park was used by community members and travelers arriving in Tecumseh.

Although the population of the county began declining prior to World War II, the 1940s and 1950s saw an expansion of church and school construction. Some construction was the result of consolidation, such as a 1951 church in Cook that was built when the Helena and Immanuel Lutheran churches merged. Other constructions were necessary since previous buildings were either destroyed by fire, such as Elk Creek's school, or had become inadequate to serve the current population, such as Tecumseh's High School.

Fraternal and veteran associations continued to have a presence in Johnson County's social landscape. During the 1940s and 1950s were a number of memorials dedicated in the courthouse square by various organizations. The benevolent nature of Johnson County residents was also called upon when momentum gathered for construction of a new county hospital in the early 1950s. The 20-bed hospital was completed at a cost of \$325,000 and dedicated in 1958.

²⁹ Cook's school was a handsome brick masonry building and Elk Creek's frame school featured a bell tower.



Figure 19: BBQ at northwest corner of courthouse square, 1942 (Milestones & Memories: 150 Years of Tecumseh and Johnson County History 2006) p 6, left. Tecumseh baseball team, 1949 (Milestones & Memories: 150 Years of Tecumseh and Johnson County History 2006) p 6, right.

Music continued to be an important element of Johnson County gatherings. Open-air, weekly concerts provided forums for community and regional performers. These events were held in Tecumseh, Cook and Sterling. Community park facilities directed to leisure activities were improved, including construction of a new pool in Tecumseh in 1964.

Johnson County events have been documented by a number of newspapers. The county's first newspapers were founded in Tecumseh and included the Gazette, the Tecumseh Chieftain, Tecumseh Herald, and Johnson County Journal. Other communities, such as Elk Creek, Cook, Sterling and Crab Orchard, were also served by local newspapers. Even the community of Graf printed a newspaper, the "Echo," in an office above the village's bank. Although many newspapers have come and gone, their importance cannot be understated. These newspapers provide insight into the community and offer contemporary accounts documenting the everyday life of Johnson County residents. They have recorded many aspects of the County's development as it has grown from an intersection of two emigrant trails to a proud and vibrant community.

Manufacturing Development

Although Johnson County is primarily known for its agricultural production, there were a few manufacturing interests. These establishments met local demands and were common components of a flourishing settlement, particularly before and immediately after the county was established in 1857. Because transportation of products from eastern markets was dependent on the horse or ox and wagon, there was great advantage to manufacturing products close to home. Mills, lime kilns and brick kilns dotted the landscape and during the 1880s an iron foundry was satisfying the local need for cast metal. By the turn of the century, transportation arteries were well established and many of these establishments ceased to exist since imported product could be easily brought into the county.

During Johnson County's early settlement, there were a number of water-powered sawmills along rivers and streams throughout the county. Sawmills were located in Elk Creek, Sterling, Tecumseh and Vesta. Dependent on the North Fork of the Nemaha River, these mills were, in many cases, the first sign of permanent settlement. They became obsolete after the railroads began serving the region, since lumber from elsewhere could be shipped easily.



Figure 20: Mill wheel once located on north fork of Nemaha River, Tecumseh (Johnson County Historical Society)

Flour mills were often the next manufacturing facility constructed in Johnson County. Also referred to as a grist mill, flour mills opened in Cook, Elk Creek³⁰, Sterling, Tecumseh, and Vesta. In addition to serving area residents, these flour mills supplied settlers continuing west. Like sawmills, flour mills were a sign of permanent settlement and were typically water-powered. During the 1900s some of these water-powered mills were converted to steam, diesel or electric power. As was typical throughout the rest of the state, the small mills gradually began to close as a result of demands for uniform flour, economies of large scale production and rising equipment costs.³¹ Flour mills, once scattered throughout Johnson County, closed by the mid-twentieth century.

Because limestone and lime was prevalent in the area when it was first settled, a number of lime kilns were in existence near Tecumseh.³² Many early foundations were constructed of stone and lime mortar. Known kilns were located in Sterling and Tecumseh.

A few brickyards could also be found in the county. Two men, W.E. Spicknell and E. Roberts, started separate brickyards around Tecumseh in the early 1870s. Later the men formed a partnership and opened a yard near Calhoun and First Streets. At this location, the company, Roberts and Spicknell,

³⁰ Elk Creek is recorded as having the first flouring mill in the county constructed for Hezekiah B. Strong in 1865.

³¹ (Buecker n.d.)

³² (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 35

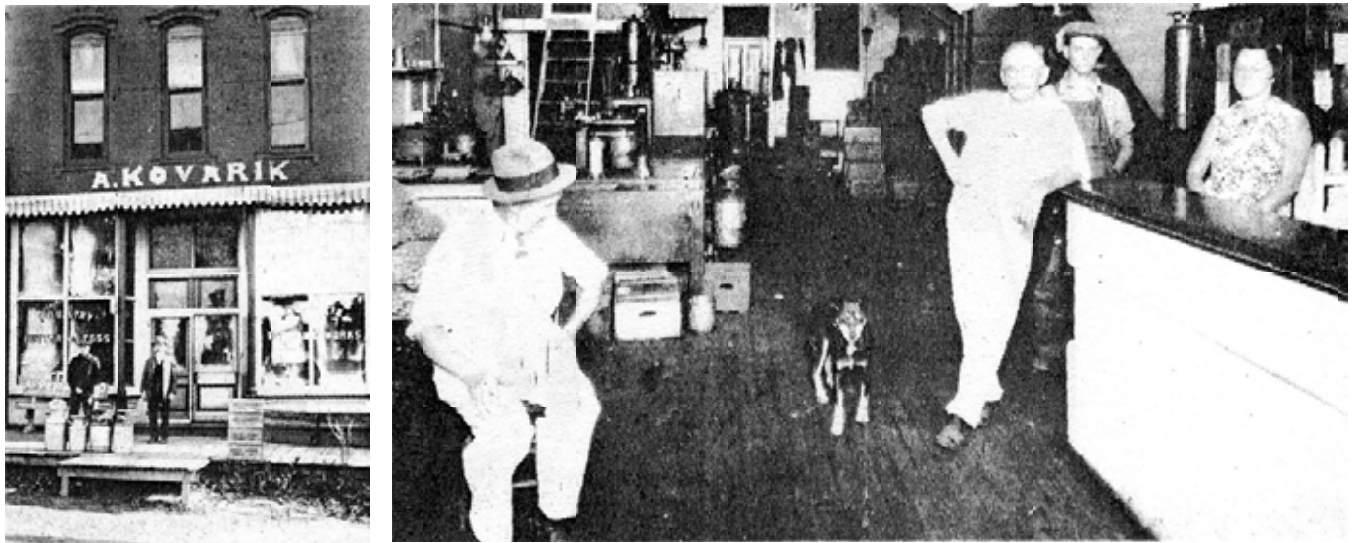


Figure 21: Adolph Kovarik (shown on right) in front of his bottling plant in Tecumseh, left. Interior of Kovarik Bottling Works. From left to right - Bud Mauldin, Adolph Kovarik, Brick McCoy and Mabel Stanley. (Reinhardt 1979), right.

produced as many as a million bricks per year over a span of 10 to 15 years. Many Tecumseh buildings utilized the rather soft brick.³³

Tecumseh was served at one time by an iron foundry. The foundry was responsible for many of the iron lintels and door sills found on many area buildings dating from the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Tecumseh Iron Works was located on the southeast corner of Clay and 4th Street.³⁴

Other manufacturing interests opened in the late 1860s and 1870s, but did not stay in business beyond 1900. Most were started by local businessmen. Jason L. Phillips was one such businessman. While still engaged in a feed mill, he began selling wagons, washing machines and threshing machines from his repair shop at the corner of Clay and Eighth Streets. He is credited with holding a patent on threshing machine "separators".³⁵

Small beverage industries such as distilleries and breweries could be found in many Johnson County communities in the decades before and after the turn of the twentieth century. Tecumseh was also home to a soda pop company which operated from the 1888 until the 1960s. Thomas Kazka operated a bottling works beginning in 1888 until selling the business to Adolph Kovarik, an immigrant from Czechoslovakia. The company, then known as Kovarik Bottling Works, combined bottling with the retail sale of poultry and dairy products.³⁶ Soda pop ingredients were mixed in a screened loft and flowed down a hose to the bottling line. Once bottled, the sodas were packed in wooden cases and sent all over southeastern Nebraska. In the mid-1940s the company changed its name to the Tecumseh

³³ Local histories note that a rather soft brick was made at this brickyard. (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 40

³⁴ (Sanborn Map Company 1889)

³⁵ (Rademacher, Johnson County - In the Beginning 1971)

³⁶ The building was located at 114-115 South Fourth Street. It is no longer extant.

Bottling Company. Flavors included Lemmy, a lemon flavored drink, Sundrop Cola, root beer, orange, cream and many others.³⁷

To serve the local community, a canning factory was also opened in Tecumseh. It only operated for a few years and was located on the northwest corner of First and Grant Streets. By 1900 the building was replaced by a new waterworks facility.

Tecumseh was also the home to the Tecumseh Branch of the Jerpe Commission Company, later reorganized as C.A. Swanson & Sons poultry packing plant.³⁸ The company was eventually purchased by the Campbell Soup Company and operated until it closed in the early 1990s. The plant was purchased in 1998 by MBA Poultry and today processes 60,000 birds per day by pioneering European air chilling technology instead of standard water immersion/absorption method.³⁹ Today it employs a number of people from Tecumseh and the surrounding area.

³⁷ (Reinhardt 1979)

³⁸ Jerpe Commission Company, located in Omaha, Nebraska, became one of the largest suppliers of poultry and eggs to the military during World War II. After the war ended the company was renamed C.A. Swanson & Sons. The company flourished during the mid-century, introducing a frozen chicken pot pie and the innovative TV dinner. In 1955, the company was sold to Campbell Soup Company.

³⁹ (Hovey 2008)

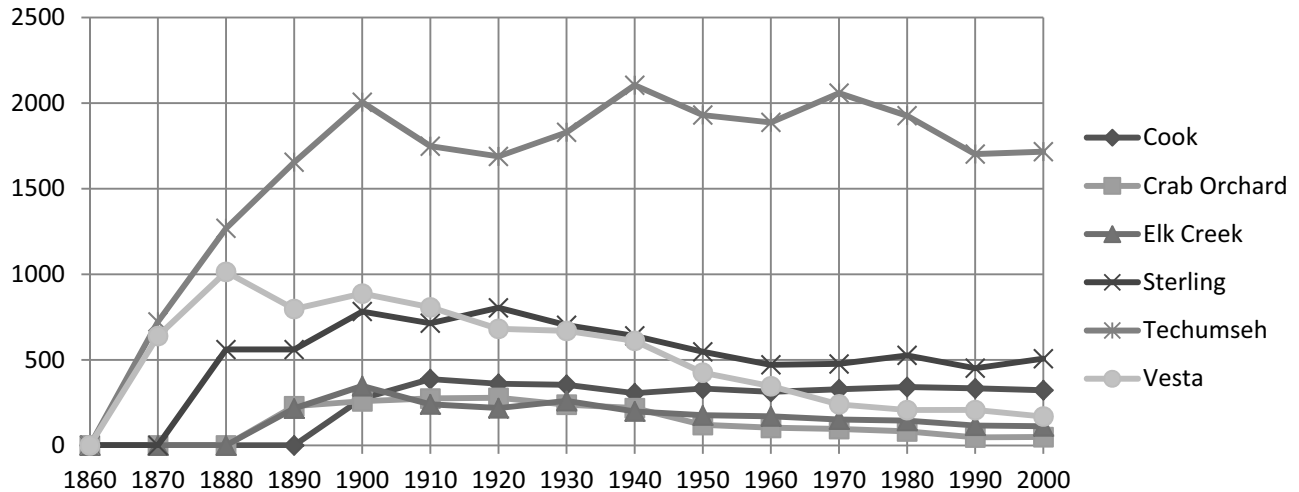


Figure 22: Population comparison of Johnson County towns. (Information collected from the United States Census Bureau)

Johnson County Towns

As with many other areas in the Midwest and Great Plains regions, a number of the communities founded during the initial years of settlement no longer exist. Many were paper towns, platted by speculators, and never realized their potential. Others faded away because they were not located on the best route for the railroads. They include Butler (northwest of Elk Creek), Helena (three and one-half miles southwest of Cook), Bob Town⁴⁰ (southeast of Cook), Lexington (now the Kershaw addition of Tecumseh), Charleston (north of Tecumseh), Johnson (west of Tecumseh), Loganville (west of Cook), Albany (two miles east and two miles north of Tecumseh), Eldorado (two miles west of Sterling), Woolseyville (section 16, township 4, range 12), Centerville and Kingston (south of St. Mary) among others.⁴¹ Today seven communities remain. They are as follows: Cook, Crab Orchard, Elk Creek, Graf, St. Mary, Sterling, Tecumseh and Vesta.

⁴⁰ Bob Town was also known as Mount Pleasant, the name of the school and cemetery; Mount Hope, the name of the church; and Spring Creek the name of the post office.

⁴¹ (Buecker n.d.) p 6

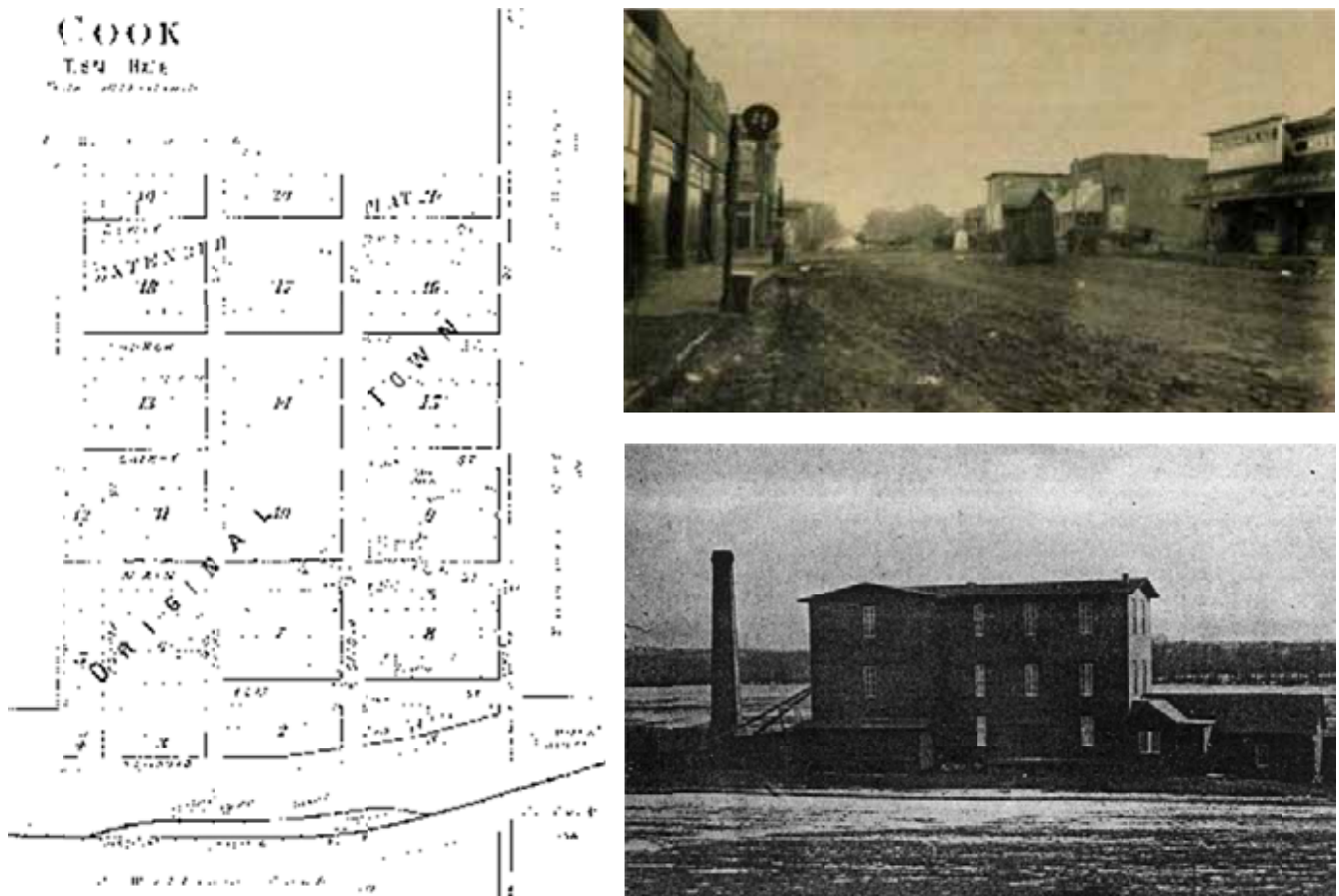


Figure 23: Cook Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society), left. Cook's Main Street looking west, 1887 (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), above right. Cook Mill & Grain Company burned down in 1922. (Johnson County Historical Society), lower right.

Cook

Platted in the fall of 1887, the community of Cook was established when William Cook, the community's namesake, gave the right-of-way through his farmland to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The roadbed for the railway was graded, track was laid, and by November 2, 1888 the first regular train arrived in Cook. The line offered freight and passenger service from Talmage, Nebraska to Crete, Nebraska and was known as the Crete Branch of the Missouri Pacific.

Many towns previously established in the area around Cook failed because they did not lie along the route selected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Settlements like Helena and Bob Town (also known as Spring Creek) were abandoned and buildings were physically relocated to Cook. Also, repeated flooding of the Little Nemaha River resulted in some immigration to Cook from Brock, a community to the southeast in Nemaha County, Nebraska. As a result, Cook's population continued to grow and businesses opened and flourished. By the mid-1890s the town's population was served by a general store, lumber yard, hardware store, post office, café, hotel, milliner, druggist, doctor, opera house, and bank. Agriculture and industry also continued to grow during this time. Cook's second grain elevator was built after an 1891 fire destroyed the first one. A flour mill was constructed in 1893⁴².

⁴² This flour mill burned in 1922 and was never rebuilt.



Figure 24: Cook Hotel (JO01-003) circa 1890 (Johnson County Historical Society), left. 2010, right.



Figure 25: Merphon & Son building (JO01-010) circa 1890 (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), left. 2010, right.



Figure 26: Gerking Building (JO01-044) (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), left. 2010, right.

In 1900 the population reached 274 and three years later, the town outgrew its original plat. Land was surveyed on the east side of town and the Tomer's Addition to Cook was platted and recorded. In 1904, Tomer's Subdivision was platted and recorded to the east of the previous year's addition.

The early 1900s brought a number of other businesses to the community and by 1910 the population was recorded at 400 people. Despite gradual population declines after 1910, construction and infrastructure development continued at a slow, but steady rate. Civic infrastructure projects were undertaken such as installation of city water and electric systems in 1913.

New businesses opened during the late 1930s, including a filling station on the previous route of Highway 50, a grocery store and a community hall. This modest construction boom continued into the 1940s with an implement store, a locker plant and in 1945 a town sewer system. In 1950, fourteen new residential houses were built in Cook and the Farmers Bank of Cook constructed a new building on Main Street.⁴³

⁴³ (Johnson County Centennial 1856-1956 1956) p 7

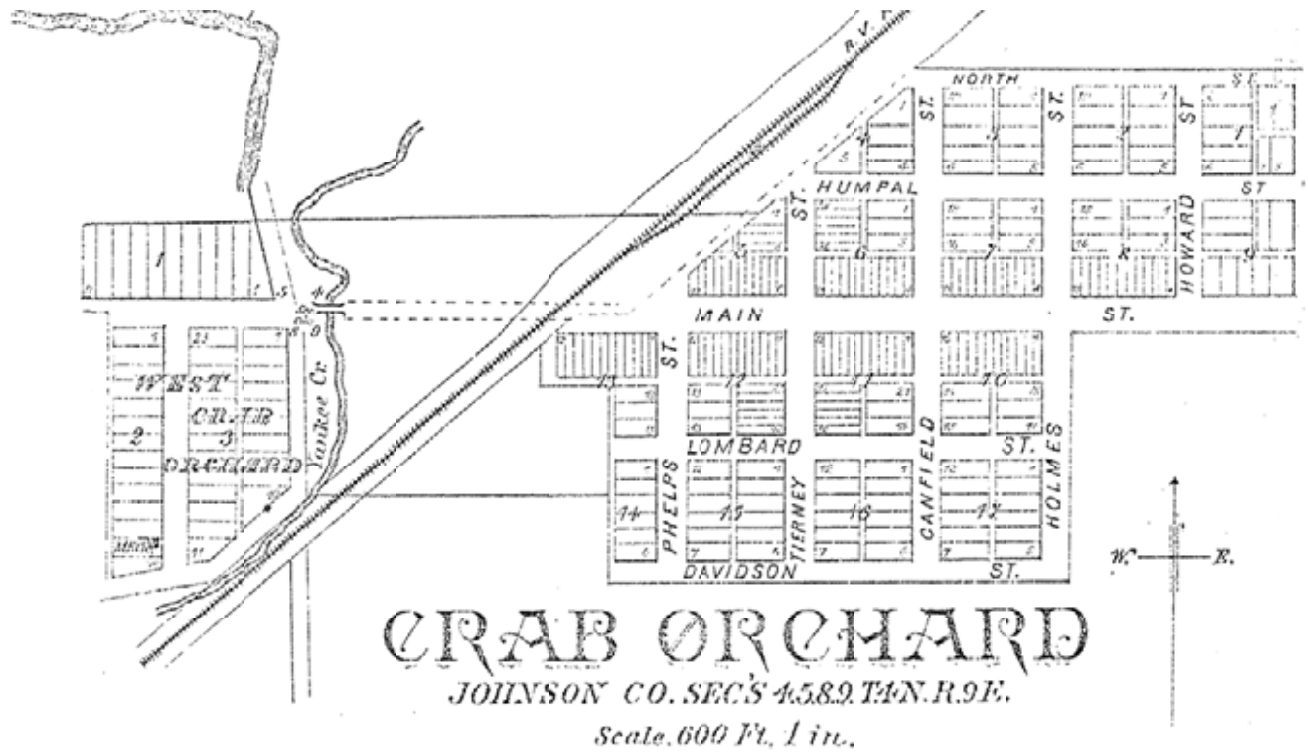


Figure 27: Crab Orchard Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society)

Crab Orchard

Located near the western border of Johnson County, in the Western township, the area around Crab Orchard was settled early in Johnson County's history. By 1857, a homestead along Yankee Creek was used as a stagecoach stop between Brownville and Beatrice to change horses and leave mail for settlers in the surrounding area.⁴⁴ A tavern eventually opened and in 1864, the United States government established a post office. The settlement was called Crab Orchard, named for the wild crab apple thicket that grew nearby.

In 1883, the Burlington Railroad dramatically impacted the current location of Crab Orchard. The town was officially platted adjacent to the railroad on a site nearly a mile northeast of the original settlement. Crab Orchard was platted in three different additions: the original town to the east of Yankee Creek, West Crab Orchard (sometimes referred to as Gehrs Addition) on the west bank and Oakland Heights just southeast of the creek.

The coming of the railroad greatly affected the growth of Crab Orchard, and between August 1883 and January 1884, an average of 10 new buildings were built a month.⁴⁵ By that same January there were approximately 40 houses, seven stores carrying general merchandise, two hotels, two lumber yards, two blacksmith shops, two grain buyers, two real estate and insurance firms, a bank, two carpenter's shops, a newspaper, a rail depot and a school building.⁴⁶ By 1890 Crab Orchard's population had risen to 229 people.

⁴⁴ (Johnson County Centennial 1856-1956 1956) p 14

⁴⁵ (Lynch 1983)

⁴⁶ (History of Crab Orchard: Settlement 1857 1976)

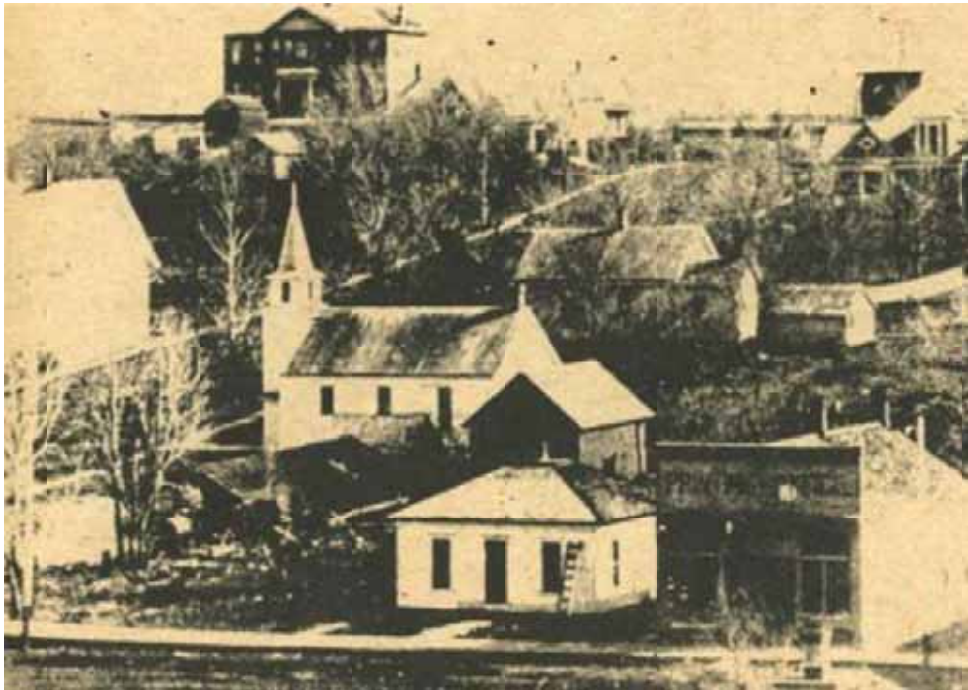


Figure 28: View of Crab Orchard (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)

Crab Orchard was struck with many fires during its history with the worst being in 1906. Many of the buildings along Main Street were damaged or destroyed. Bucket brigades were the community's only defense against the fires until 1957 when the Crab Orchard Rural Fire District was organized.

Continued slow and steady population growth between 1890 and 1920 resulted in important community building efforts including the construction of a two-story brick schoolhouse, two churches, and a town jail. By 1930 the population began to decline and in 1943 the railroad was abandoned. Despite the loss of population, the community continued to invest in improvements. Streets were paved in 1962, a community building was built in 1968 and a water system installed in 1974. In 2000, the village had a population of 49 residents.

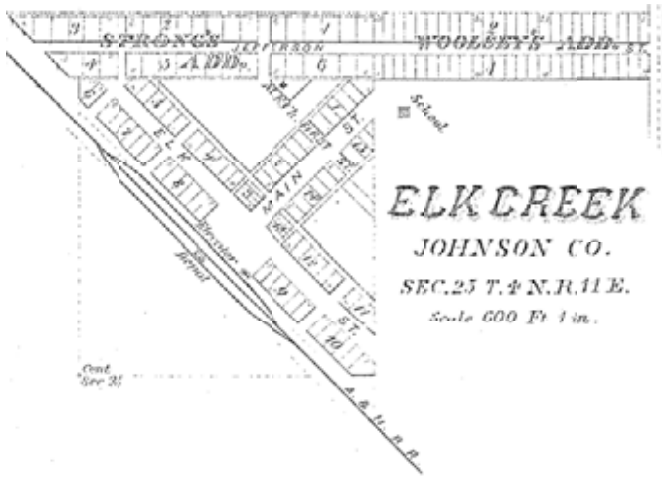


Figure 29: Elk Creek Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society), left. Main Street circa 1900 (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), right.



Figure 30: False Front commercial building (JO03-008) circa 1900 (Johnson County Historical Society), left. 2010, right.

Elk Creek

Located in the Todd Creek precinct in the southeastern corner of Johnson County, Elk Creek supplanted the older settlement of Butler. Butler was located approximately a mile north of the present town site of Elk Creek near the current site of Mount Hope cemetery.

The Butler settlement began with the construction of a dam and sawmill on the North Fork of the Nemaha River in 1863. Eventually, in addition to the mill, a flour mill, three homes, a store, a church and a school were constructed. Land was donated to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company for a town site along the North Fork of the Nemaha River southeast of Butler. The new town site was named Elk Creek after a tributary that flows into Todd Creek and the North Fork of the Nemaha River just to the southeast.⁴⁷ Elk Creek was platted and recorded in 1871. Strong's Addition, dedicated by Hezekiah B. Strong, and Woolsey's Addition, dedicated by William Woolsey, are located north of the original town plat. After the railroad was completed in 1872, buildings in Butler were moved to Elk Creek.

By 1882, Elk Creek had a post office, a physician, hotel, grain elevator, lumber yard, small stockyard, blacksmith, a church, a school and a dozen stores and businesses. In 1890 the community's population

⁴⁷ Community histories state great herds of elk once gathered along the creek so named.

had grown to 216 people and, in 1900, it reached its highest point at 347 people. During this time a new two-story school was built. This building burned in 1948 and a new school building was constructed in 1951.

As with other communities in Johnson County, despite population numbers leveling off and then steadily decreasing, a few new civic and community buildings were still being constructed throughout the 1960s and 1970s. These include a new church, St. James Lutheran Church dedicated in 1963, and a new fire station in 1975.

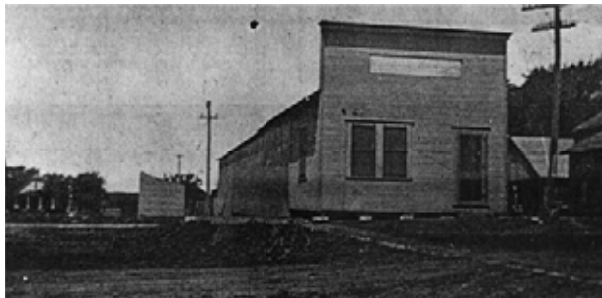
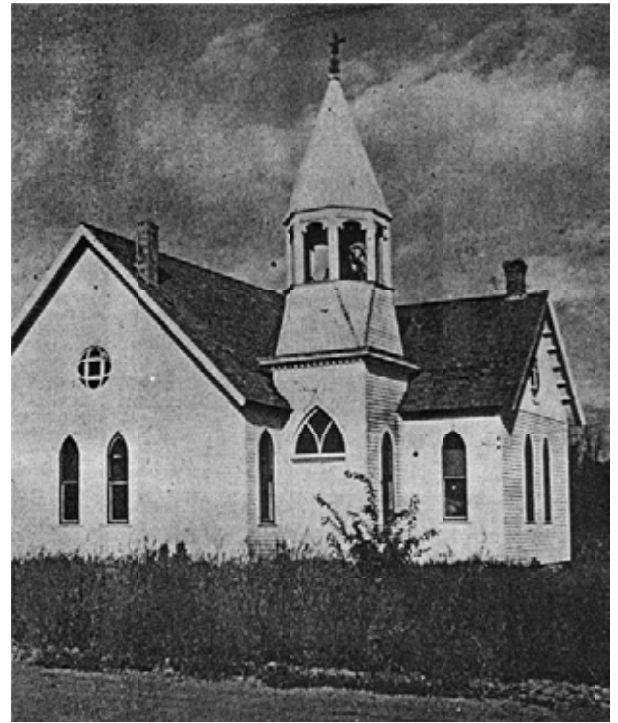
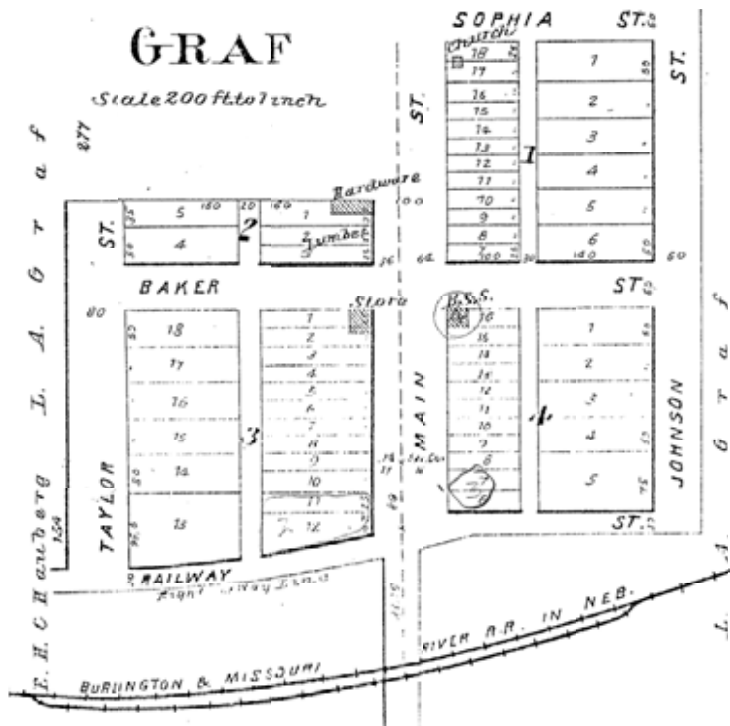


Figure 31: Graf Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society), above left. Graf Methodist Church, above right. Phelps lumber yard circa 1900, lower left. Looking north into Graf, 1976, lower right. (Images courtesy Johnson County Historical Society).

Graf

The remains of Graf, located in the Lincoln Township along the eastern border of Johnson County, can be found five miles east and three-quarters-a-mile north of Tecumseh. Railroad tracks, grain elevator, outbuildings and a few abandoned buildings are the only physical reminders of the town which was a bustling community. It was served with a bank, two doctors, a barber, lumber yard, two grain elevators, automotive garage, hardware store, grocery, implement dealer, depot, Post Office and nearby school.⁴⁸

The land around Graf was settled at the same time other areas in Johnson County were being settled. Although the Republican River Railroad built their line through the Lincoln Township by 1882, the community of Graf was not platted until 1900. The plat was located along the north side of the railroad tracks west of Muddy Creek.

⁴⁸ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 44

The community's namesake, L.A. Graf, did not purchase land in the area until 1881. The railroad was under construction at the time and the family boarded the railroad crews, which local histories point to as the reason the railroad named the town Graf.⁴⁹

Shortly after it was platted, a train depot, church, bank, general store, lumber yard, barber shop/pool hall were constructed and opened for business. Over the next twenty years other businesses opened and more families moved to the area. By 1920, State Highway 3 through Graf was graded. However, growth and prosperity did not last. The bank closed by 1932⁵⁰, Main Street was damaged by fire, Highway 3 was rerouted and even the church was dismantled in 1943. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, Highway 136 (old Highway 3) was routed two miles south of Graf and the school and post office closed. In 1976 the last business in Graf, an automotive repair shop, closed.

⁴⁹ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)

⁵⁰ Local histories note that the bank was still solvent when it closed.

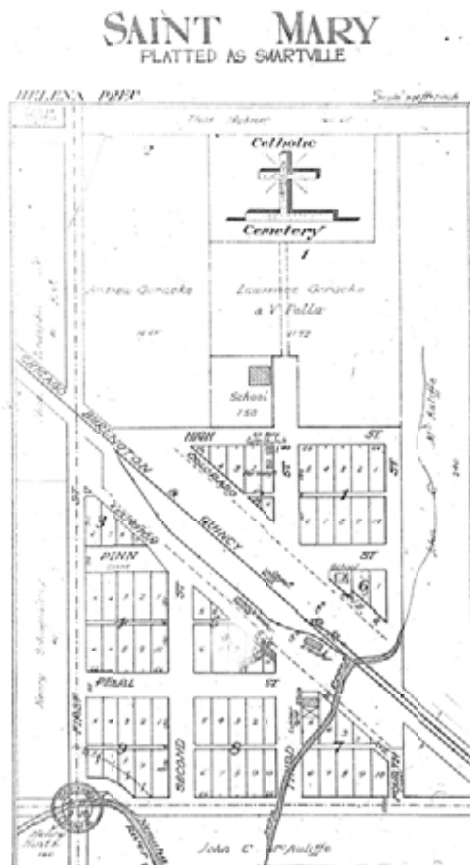


Figure 32: St. Mary Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society), above. St Mary's Catholic Church 2010 (Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture), below.

St. Mary

The area in the Helena Township in northeastern Johnson County was settled in the late 1850s. Before the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad decided to establish a town site six miles northwest of Tecumseh, land was used for agricultural purposes. St. Mary was established on land owned by Robert Smart. Knowing the importance of the railroad, he donated land to the railroad. The town site was platted in 1879 and named Smartville in his honor.

The town was platted north of where the Deep Creek flows into the North Fork of the Nemaha River. It was not until 1880 that the first permanent business building, a general store, was built.⁵¹ Between 1880 and 1900 a post office, grain elevator, lumberyard, hardware store, hotel, two churches and a school were opened or constructed. During the following decade a bank, commercial building and parochial school also opened their doors. In 1930, State Highway 41 was routed through Smartville. The last half of the twentieth century has seen limited new construction including a new church building in 1947 and shortly after, a church rectory.

The name of Smartville was the focus of a forty-four year dispute with the Burlington railroad. In 1906 petitions were filed with the County Court to change the name of the town. The railroad did not accept either name suggested, Helena and Roberts, since other stops on the railroad's route were of the same name. The name of the railroad stop remained Smartville. In 1908, another attempt was made to change the town's name. This time the name selected was St. Mary, and the attempt was made through the United States Postal Service. The postal department agreed to the change, and because the railroad did not, the town was known both as Smartville (for its railroad station) and St. Mary (by the United States Postal Office). In 1952, the Burlington Railroad finally changed the name of the station office to St. Mary and today the community is officially known as St. Mary.

There are no population statistics available for the community of Smartville/St. Mary, although population statistics for the Helena Township indicate the precinct ranked fourth or fifth highest in the county from 1880 to 1900. That trend did not continue beyond 1900, and today the community is unincorporated.

⁵¹ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 40.



Figure 33: Sterling Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society)

Sterling

The land surrounding present day Sterling was officially settled in 1859 by homesteader John Bentz. Located in the Sterling precinct, twelve miles northwest of Tecumseh, the community was first called Brysonville⁵² and later, Weston. It was renamed Sterling when Bentz and other earlier settlers, William Mann and William Kneeland, platted the town site and deeded the right of way to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad. The original town plat is located on the north bank of the North Fork of the Nemaha River.

Before the railroad was constructed, Sterling was served by a sawmill, flour mill, general store and hotel.⁵³ The railroad was completed through town in 1873 and an iron bridge was constructed across the river two years later.⁵⁴ It was not until 1876 that Sterling was incorporated as a village. Four years later the population reached 560, making it the third most populated community in Johnson County. In 1882, the community was served by a number of businesses, two hotels, a bank, two newspapers, two church buildings, school, grain elevator, lumber yard and brick kiln.

The community continued to grow during the next three decades and new businesses and institutions were established, including a number of churches, a school, and even a Lutheran College built in 1909. Civic improvements were made and by 1910 Sterling installed a lighting system. Such community advancements reflected the growth and prosperity of the village. In the 1920s, Sterling benefitted by routing of State Highway 25, which by 1926 was renumbered State Highway 41, just north of town. By the mid-1920s, the Lutheran College closed after offering classes for 16 years. Today new developments have opened up in the area where the three story building once stood.

⁵² Local histories state that Brysonville was named for the Overland Trail mail carrier who ran the route between Nebraska City and Beatrice. Bryson was a relative of John Bentz.

⁵³ The saw mill was built in 1866 during the early days of Sterling's history by John Bentz. The flour mill and a new dam were constructed a few years later in late 1869 or early 1870.

⁵⁴ (Andreas 1882) p 1014



Figure 34: Main Street of Sterling, upper left. Commercial building (JO06-045) 2010, upper right. Sterling United Methodist Church in 1912, lower left. (JO06-001) 2010, lower right. (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)

Throughout its early history, Sterling was hit by a number of floods. Located adjacent to a bend in the Nemaha River, waters typically rose to three or four feet along Main Street. The dredging and straightening of the North Fork of the Nemaha River Channel in the early 1910s helped reduce the occurrence of these floods.

Sterling's population peaked at 804 in the 1920 census, making it the second most populated community in Johnson County. Since then, the population has slowly decreased and the 2000 census indicated a population of 507. Sterling and the Sterling precinct are still the second most populated town in Johnson County.



Figure 35: Sterling during floor of 1907, left. Sterling Train Depot, right. (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976)



Figure 36: Tecumseh Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society)

Tecumseh

Tecumseh is located in the heart of Johnson County where the North Fork of the Nemaha River, the Nebraska City – Marysville trail and the Brownsville-Fort Kearny trail intersect. It was platted in 1856 and dedicated by Col. John Boulware, I.C. Lawrence, A.P. Drake, A. H. Hixson, John Maulding and George W. Boulware.⁵⁵ When Johnson County was officially established by the Territorial Legislature in 1857, Tecumseh was named the county seat. Since then the community has benefited from the resulting status and tax benefits. The county courthouse, individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is not only Johnson County's government core but is also the centerpiece of Tecumseh's downtown district.

The early success of Tecumseh was cemented by its location at the intersection of trails used to ship freight from Missouri River communities like Brownville and Nebraska City to forts and settlements to the west. By 1866, ten years after it was platted, Tecumseh was served by a bridge across the Nemaha, a store, hotel, blacksmith shop, sawmill, feed yard, half a dozen dwellings, and a school. The following year the town was incorporated. Prior to incorporation, streets, previously named after women related to the owners of the original town plat, were renamed as we see them today.

⁵⁵ Colonel John Boulware is credited with envisioning a town at the crossing of the Nebraska City – Marysville and Brownville – Fort Kearny trails. Col. Boulware, an early Nebraska pioneer, was instrumental in the establishment of Nebraska City, that city's ferry and Fort Kearny while it existed on the banks of the Missouri River.

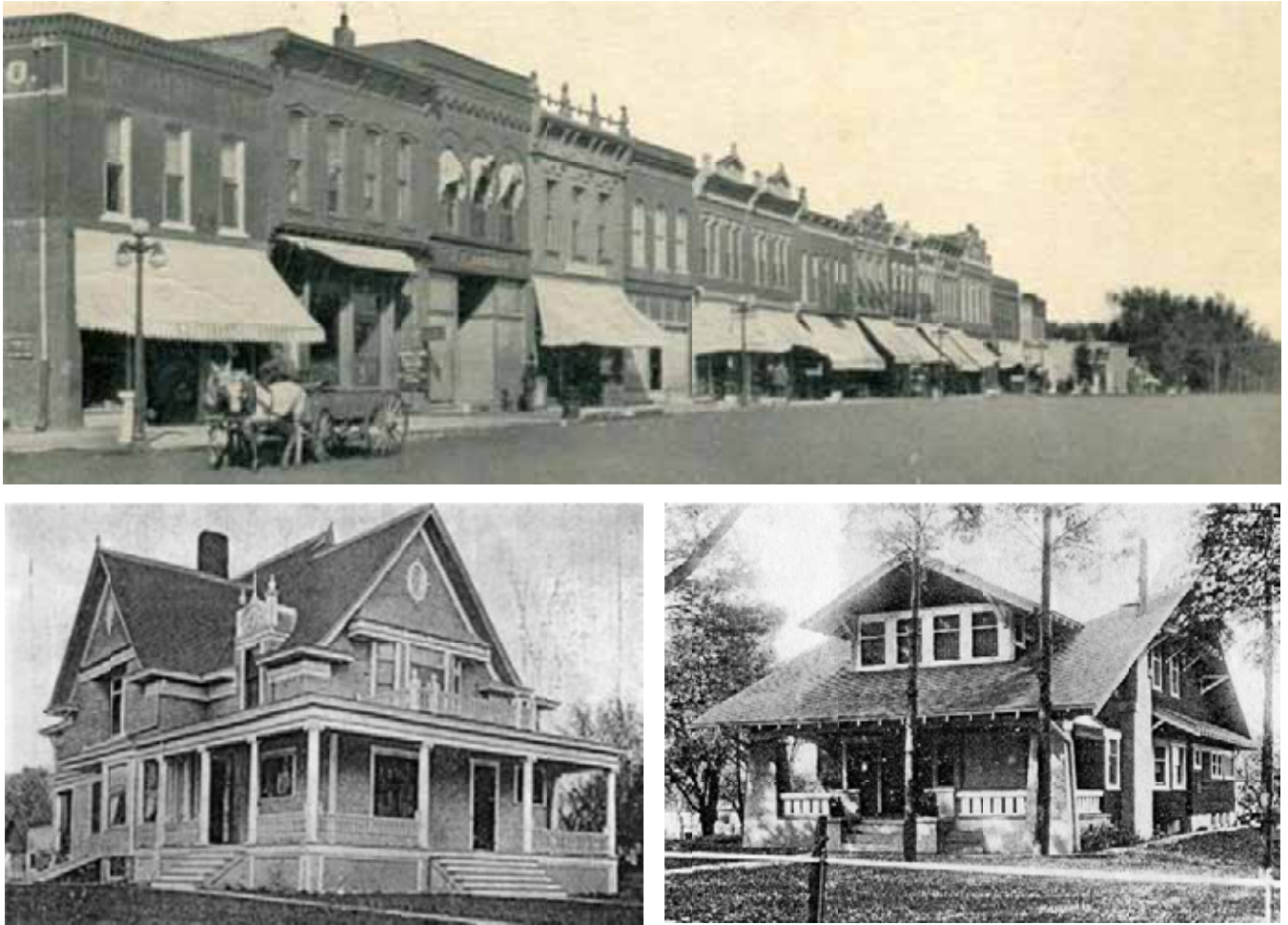


Figure 37: Looking northwest down Third Street between Clay and Broadway Streets, 1911 (Boyd Mattox personal post card collection), above. Graff House (JO07-024) 1912, lower left. Thurber House (JO07-066) 1912, lower right. (1912 Tecumseh School Annual 1912)

Growth occurred during the 1870s and more specialized businesses began to open, signaling the change from frontier settlement to a bustling commercial center. When the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company completed the lines through Tecumseh in 1872, the community experienced a rapid influx of people and in turn the related commerce those people bring.⁵⁶ Population growth reflected the changes; in 1870 the population had been 722 and by 1880 the population rose to 1,268.⁵⁷

The 1880s were a prosperous period in Nebraska and the same can be said for Tecumseh. By 1882 businesses were operating “in almost every line of trade” including two flouring mills, an iron foundry, a marble yard, three grain elevators, two banks, eleven lawyers, thirteen physicians, three hotels, six dry goods stores, nine groceries, four hardware houses, three drug stores, three livery stables, two carriage and farm implement houses, five restaurants, three furniture houses, three boot and shoe stores, two clothing stores, three saloons, two barber shops, a number of general stores, three newspapers, seven

⁵⁶ (Andreas 1882) p 1009

⁵⁷ 1880 United States Census

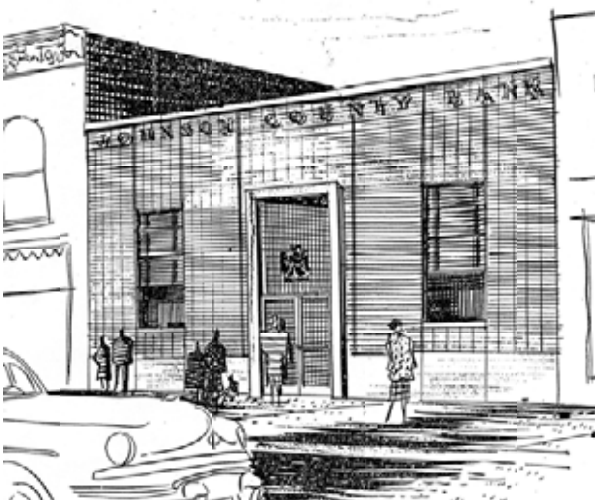
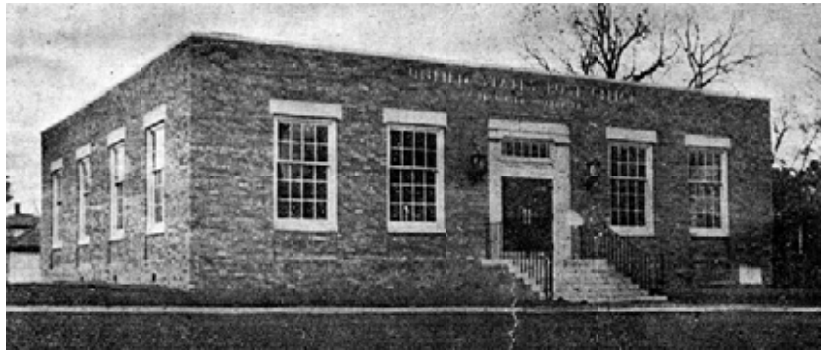


Figure 38: Artist rendering of Tecumseh Public Library (JO07-030) circa 1920. Designed by architects Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger of Sioux City it was completed in 1908 (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), above left. Tecumseh Post Office (JO07-060) 1938 (To Be Notable Event: Tecumseh's New Post Office Building to be Dedicated 1938), above right. Johnson County Bank (JO07-273) 1951 rendering by Hazen and Robinson Architects of Lincoln, Nebraska (Johnson County Bank at Tecumseh 1951), lower left. Atlas Missile site under construction four miles north of Tecumseh circa 1960 (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) lower right.

churches, and two schools.⁵⁸ New homes, businesses and civic buildings were constructed, including the City Hall. In 1888 two wells outside of Tecumseh provided the community with a water system and an electric plant was established.

Despite drought and depression during the 1890s, Tecumseh saw continued population growth. Like surrounding counties the economic decline did not adversely affect population rates as it did in the central and western portions of the state. Between 1889 and 1900 only three new buildings were constructed on the commercial blocks that front the courthouse square.

By the late 1890s the signs of better times returned and, like many other communities in southeast Nebraska, Tecumseh matured during the first few decades of the twentieth century. New public and community buildings were constructed including the library in 1908 and many substantial churches. Civic improvements, such as an upgrade to the city water system were undertaken. Although population numbers dipped between 1900 and 1920, by 1930 they were on the rise. Whether this was

⁵⁸ (Andreas 1882) p 1009-1010



Figure 39: Johnson County Courthouse (JO07-001) 2010, left. Tecumseh City Hall (JO07-002) 2010, right. (Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture)

the result of rural residents moving to Tecumseh from Johnson County or elsewhere as a result of the drought and economic depression of the 1930s is unclear, but nonetheless, Tecumseh's population peaked at approximately 2,100 people in 1940. The city saw the addition a new school, well publicized mortuary and a civic building that garnered much community attention. A new post office was constructed in 1938 and advertised as a "beautiful and splendidly appointed structure."⁵⁹

Like other communities throughout Nebraska, during World War II many Tecumseh residents participated on many fronts whether supporting the war effort at home or serving directly in the armed forces. As a result, during this time only a few new buildings were constructed in Tecumseh. In the years following World War II the focus turned back to civic improvements. Water and power utilities expanded. In 1958 construction of a new county hospital north of Highway 136 spurred residential developments on adjacent land. The 1960s saw additional new construction including two new schools and a number of churches.

During the height of the Cold War, Tecumseh was home to one of nineteen Nebraska Atlas Missile sites. The development of Atlas, an intercontinental ballistic missile, began as early as 1945. Between 1957 and 1962, eighteen Atlas launch facilities and 129 missiles were operational throughout the United

⁵⁹ (To Be Notable Event: Tecumseh's New Post Office Building to be Dedicated 1938)

States.⁶⁰ The launch facility for Tecumseh's Atlas F missile site was located at the Lincoln Air Force Base and its construction was managed by the Army Corps of Engineers Ballistic Missile Construction Office.⁶¹

Four miles north of Tecumseh, the underground missile site was comprised of a control center and a 175 foot deep, 52 foot diameter heavily reinforced concrete missile silo. Upon command to launch, the missile would be fueled, the silo doors opened, the missile would be lifted by an elevator to the top of the silo and then fired. Shortly after it was complete, the site was permanently closed. New technologies developed and the missile became obsolete even before the project was complete.

Today Tecumseh remains a trading center for the agricultural community. In addition to agriculture related industries, Tecumseh's economy has also been impacted by the construction of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Tecumseh State Correctional Institution two miles north of Tecumseh along Highway 50. Built in 2001, the facility employs 400 Tecumseh and Johnson County residents.⁶² Today Tecumseh boasts its longstanding history and its small but growing vibrant community.

⁶⁰ (Schwartz 1998) p 133

⁶¹ (Schwartz 1998) p 132

⁶² (Tecumseh, Nebraska n.d.)



Figure 40: Vesta Town Plat (Nebraska State Historical Society), above. Vesta (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976), below.

Vesta

Vesta is located on the northeast bank of Yankee Creek in the Vesta Township. Situated eight and a half miles west of Tecumseh and just north of the Brownville – Fort Kearny Trail, the community was settled in 1857 by three families from Des Moines, Iowa. Southeast of Vesta, a branch of the trail headed southwest to Beatrice, Nebraska. A steam saw mill was constructed in 1866 along the river in the “midst of a well-settled farming region.”⁶³ The settlement boasted two stores, mechanics’ shops and a school. In 1883, the Republican Valley Railroad Company constructed a line from Nemaha in Nemaha County to Beatrice, Gage County. In 1885 a petition was made by M. Steward, M.D. of Vesta for construction of a railroad stop and depot at the village of Vesta.⁶⁴ The request was granted during the same year.

Seven years after the railroad was established, Vesta was officially platted. The name Vesta was chosen by Marshal Strong, a school teacher visiting the postmaster of the community. Vesta was the name of a pupil of his in Massachusetts.⁶⁵ The 1900 original town plat was located at a bend in the railroad east of Yankee Creek. By 1931, the community was served by a depot, general store, lumber yard, grain elevator, two implement companies, a school and two churches.

1880 census data indicates a spike in the population of Vesta. Between 1870 and 1880 the population rose from 639 to 1014 people, but by 1890 dropped down to 797⁶⁶. The population spike does not correlate with community history and may reflect the population of the entire Vesta precinct. Today Vesta's population is 169.⁶⁷

⁶³ (Johnson 1880) p 413

⁶⁴ (Office of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, Lincoln, Nebraska 1887) p 13

⁶⁵ (Fitzpatrick and Link 1960) p 83

⁶⁶ In comparison the population in Tecumseh was 722 people in 1870, 1,268 in 1880 and 1,654 in 1890.

⁶⁷ (2000 United States Census)

Chapter 2: Survey Results

Objective

The first objective of this project was to complete a detailed reconnaissance level survey and resurvey of Johnson County. Previously surveyed in 1976, 1997 and 2001, this reconnaissance survey verified the location of previously surveyed properties and reevaluated their level of integrity. It also identified additional historic, architectural and landscape resources within the city limits that met the Nebraska Historic Building Survey (NshBS) standards. Each of the previously surveyed and newly surveyed properties were then evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing individually or as contributing to an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.

The second objective of this project was a survey of the Tecumseh Historic District. In 1975 when the Tecumseh Historic District was nominated, the National Register program was still developing. Policies of what was considered contributing and what was included in this final submittal were vague compared to today's standards. To supplement the original nomination, and bring it up to today's standards, a map and list of contributing and non-contributing properties in the Tecumseh Historic District were created during this survey.

Survey Area

Johnson County is located in the southeastern corner of Nebraska; the second county West of the Missouri in the second tier above the Nebraska/Kansas border. The county encompasses 377 square miles and a total of 723 miles of roadway. According to the 2000 U.S. Census Records, Johnson County has a population of 4,488.

Previous reconnaissance level surveys had collected information on 287 properties in both the rural areas and towns of this county. All 287 properties were resurveyed as a part of this project. Included in this count are four properties and one historic district which are listed on the National Register.

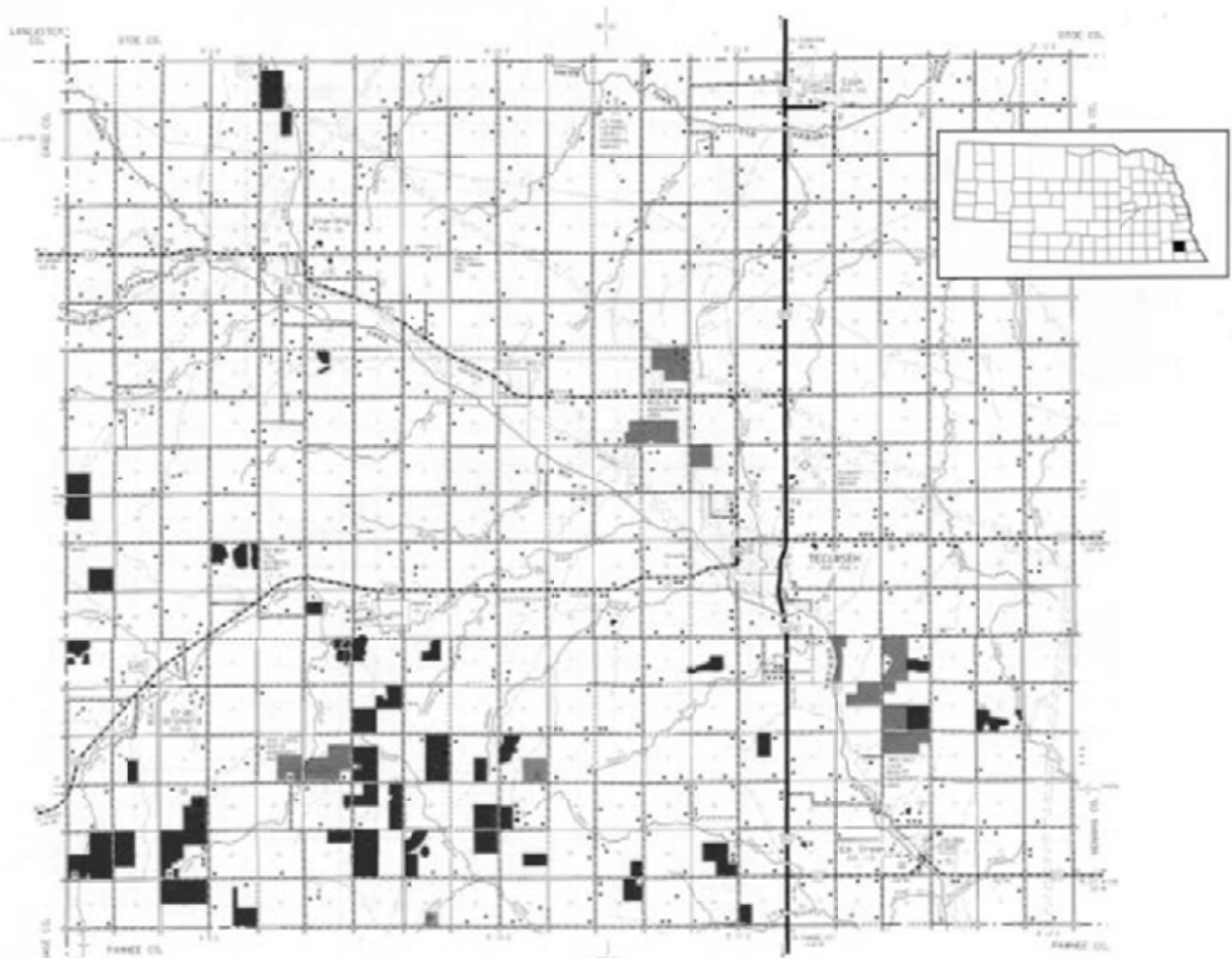


Figure 41: Johnson County (2009 NDR Hunting Atlas)

Methodology

Research and Field Work

In order to develop an awareness of potentially significant buildings, structures and objects in the survey area and understand the unique aspects of the history of Johnson County which influenced its development, research was begun prior to the commencement of field work. This included a review of site files, survey cards and nomination forms from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, as well as visiting and collecting information from local and state resources, including the Love Library and Architecture Library at the University of Nebraska – Lincoln, the Nebraska State Historical Society Library and Archives, Johnson County Historical Society and the Tecumseh Public Library. A detailed bibliography of potential sources of information was completed at this time and general notes were taken for reference in the field.

Field work was completed in September and December 2009, as well as January, May and June 2010. Prior to going out, survey cards for previously surveyed properties were mapped and organized by address to allow for straightforward access on site. In the field, teams of investigators traveled each public road in Johnson County to ensure a complete inventory. By traveling each roadway with survey

cards in hand it was simple to locate those previously surveyed properties which did not have a clear address, or to verify that they were non-extant.

Investigators identified and surveyed properties that met the following criteria:

- A minimum of 40 years old
- Retained their physical integrity
- Situated in their original location

Although the National Register sets 50 years as a minimum age for nominated properties, this survey utilized 40 years as a minimum age criteria for two reasons. First, this allows the survey to remain valid for several years into the future. Given the number of years between surveys, the data needs to remain viable as long as reasonably possible. Secondly, since age is often estimated in the field, this provides leeway for those buildings on the edge of the survey timeline, allowing for erring on the side of inclusion rather than exclusion.

A high level of physical integrity gives a resource authenticity by presenting its physical characteristics of the resource during its period of historic significance. According to the National Park Service, physical integrity is comprised of seven aspects; location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. They are defined as follows:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Integrity is affected by changes to the original building materials and features, such as the in-fill of windows and the installation of modern siding materials such as vinyl siding. In some cases however, changes to a resource have been in place long enough to have gained historic significance. For example, asbestos siding was frequently installed between 1930 and 1970 and in many cases has been in place long enough to be considered historically significant.

Standards of integrity were applied most rigorously to residential buildings due to the number of extant examples available for survey. Likewise, younger resources were held to a higher standard. On commercial properties, alterations to the first floor were expected and buildings were not discounted if the alterations were minor or had gained historic significance over time. Secondary buildings such as garages and sheds were surveyed only when they added to the historic feeling and association of the primary building. Abandoned resources were included when they dated from the 1800s, represented a unique property type or possessed construction materials indigenous to the area.

Resources such as farmsteads with multiple buildings, structures and objects were surveyed as a single entity in which the primary buildings, structures or objects were required to meet the evaluation criteria listed above. Farmsteads without residences were only surveyed when they clearly retained all other elements of the building site. Additionally, barns that were excellent examples of a particular type were surveyed individually.

Since there was no previous list of contributing and non-contributing resources within the Tecumseh Historic District, every primary structure within the District boundaries was surveyed. Minor alterations and changes that have gained historic significance over time were allowed for properties as long as the character defining features were retained. If the altered building retained sufficient integrity of massing, configuration, fenestration, landscape, physical relation to the streetscape and to adjacent properties, it was considered to contribute the Historic District. Professional judgment and contextual considerations were considered when evaluating any questionable properties.

Biases

Because a reconnaissance level survey is primarily based on visual observation of the resources from the public right-of-way, those resources obscured by foliage or other obstructions generally could not be surveyed. Furthermore, the visual nature of a reconnaissance level survey gives greater weight to those resources which are architecturally significant or which have a clear and obvious historic significance, such as a city hall or school. Those resources with low physical integrity but high historic significance were included when previously noted, brought to the attention of the survey team by interested public parties, or where uncovered during research for the historic context of this survey.

Database Design

Database entries for previously surveyed resources were updated to meet today's NeHBS standards, including correcting and adding addresses where now available and noting changes to the resource's integrity. Hard copy survey cards for each resource were updated at this time with the same information. One new color digital photo was also taken of each previously surveyed resource.

Database entries for newly surveyed resources included basic location information, architectural features and characteristics as well as identifying information. Two color digital photos were taken of each resource and its location was mapped. Each resource was given a new and unique NeHBS number so that the data entry, photo and map location for each property could be coordinated.

After the first draft of the database, maps and card notes were completed the Principal Investigator and the Field Supervisor reviewed the collected information. For previously surveyed resources, the database was updated to reflect the resource's current level of integrity. For newly surveyed resources, each database entry was verified and information was added for materials, historic contexts and property types. The maps were reviewed for accuracy and for density. A dense area might indicate a potential historic district.

Analysis

Resources were then evaluated for their potential to be listed individually or as contributing to an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is "the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. Included in the list are buildings, sites, structures,

objects and districts which are at least 50 years old, have sufficient integrity and which are significant under one of four criteria:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

According to the National Park Service, “ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Resources in this survey were divided into four classifications according to their potential to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Resources were marked Not Eligible, More Information Needed, Eligible – Individually or as contributing to an Historic District, or Listed – Individually or as contributing to an Historic District.

- **Not Eligible** – Resources in this classification were generally previously surveyed properties that had lost significant integrity since their initial survey and would no longer meet the NeHBS criteria.
- **Further Information Needed** – The bulk of the resources surveyed were identified as Further Information Needed. They were not clearly architecturally or historically significant, or within an area of enough density to be potentially eligible as an historic district. However they did meet the NeHBS criteria and could be listed if further research reveals a compelling statement of significance. Since this survey is biased towards those resources which can be visually identified

as significant, if listed most buildings in this category would be listed under Criterion A as associated with broad patterns of history or B, associated with the life of a significant individual.

- **Eligible** – Individually or as contributing to an Historic District – These resources were clearly architecturally or historically significant, or within an area of enough density to be potentially eligible as an historic district.
- **Listed** – These resources were previously listed on the National Register either individually or as contributing to an Historic District.

An additional classification was added for those resources within the Tecumseh Historic District which were considered not eligible. They were classified as Listed – District – Non-contributing in order to create a record that they were within the district boundaries and had been evaluated.

End Products

In addition to color digital photographs and maps, the results of the Johnson County and Tecumseh City surveys were compiled into this survey report and entered into the NeSHPO GIS database.

The report includes additional research undertaken during and after field work to further understand and describe the historic context of Johnson County including both its rural area and established communities. An historic overview of the study area was developed, concentrating on areas of significance relevant to the broad history of Johnson County. Highlighted within this study were local resources which were connected to each of the themes discussed. The report also contains survey results and recommendations.

Survey Results for the Johnson County Reconnaissance Survey

Statistics

The 2010 survey of Johnson County documented 919 properties. Half of the properties previously surveyed retained enough integrity to be maintained in the NeHBS database; close to the average for recent reconnaissance level surveys. (Table 1). The current survey added 631 properties. The large number is substantially due to the complete survey of the Tecumseh Historic District. The final database contains 777 properties that meet the NeHBS criteria for integrity, are more than 40 years old and have maintained their original location as described earlier in this Chapter. These are referred to as “active” properties in the table below. Within the active properties, Tecumseh accounts for 416 data entries, other town sites include 139 properties, while the rural areas possess 222 survey entries.

Division	Previously Surveyed	Maintained	Inactive	Added	Total Active
Rural – JO00	88	37	52	185	222
Cook – JO01	39	20	19	28	48
Crab Orchard – JO02	8	1	7	10	11
Elk Creek – JO03	16	7	9	13	20
Graf – JO04	5	5	0	0	5
St. Mary – JO05	14	6	8	4	10
Sterling – JO06	48	16	32	24	40
Tecumseh – JO07	65	49	16	367	416
Vesta – JO08	5	5	0	0	5
Total	288	146	143	631	777

Table 1: Properties Surveyed and Resurveyed by Geographic Division

Properties which were evaluated and marked as inactive within the inventory were generally dismissed for two reasons: loss of integrity and being non-extant (no longer existing). Of those that were dismissed for loss of integrity, the primary reason was the installation of modern siding. New siding most often resulted in the loss of historic material and workmanship, which quite often leads to the loss of a resource’s historic feeling as well. That means four of the seven components of integrity discussed in Chapter 2 were usually compromised by new siding.

Of those previously surveyed resources dismissed as non-extant, survey teams were unable to locate a small number due to vague address descriptions or inaccurate mapping on the original survey. In each case, an effort was made to survey the surrounding area (several miles in each direction in rural areas and several blocks in each direction in towns) and locate the resource.

Excluding Tecumseh, of the 127 properties not resurveyed, 84 (66%) were non-extant, 23 (18%) had vinyl siding, and 20 (16%) had major additions and/or alterations (Table 2). There was no significant difference in the reasons for not resurveying a property between rural and urban areas.

Division	Inactive	Loss of Integrity	Modern Siding	Non-Extant
Rural – JO00	52	5	8	39
Cook – JO01	19	4	3	12
Crab Orchard – JO02	7	0	1	6
Elk Creek – JO03	9	4	2	3
Graf – JO04	0	0	0	0
St. Mary – JO05	8	2	2	4
Sterling – JO06	32	5	7	20
Tecumseh – JO07	16			
Vesta – JO08	0	0	0	0
Total	143	20	23	84

Table 2: Properties Marked Inactive by Geographic Division

Illustrated by Historic Context

Within the survey, properties were categorized by historic context and property type as outlined in the NeHBS Manual. This framework provides a way to understand a particular resource when compared to others with a similar history and/or physical features. Contexts have an historical or cultural topic which has associations with a particular place at a particular time. For instance, one context might be "Diversion in Johnson County during the period of Expansion and Settlement (1867-1900)." Associated with each context are distinct property types which are fixed in the environment. Extending the previous example, a property type falling within Diversion context would be the Tecumseh Opera House (JO07-053) constructed in 1880.

The following is a brief illustrated discussion of selected historic contexts as they apply to Johnson County. A complete list of properties which may be eligible for listing on the National Register under all sixteen contexts given further research is listed in Appendix A.

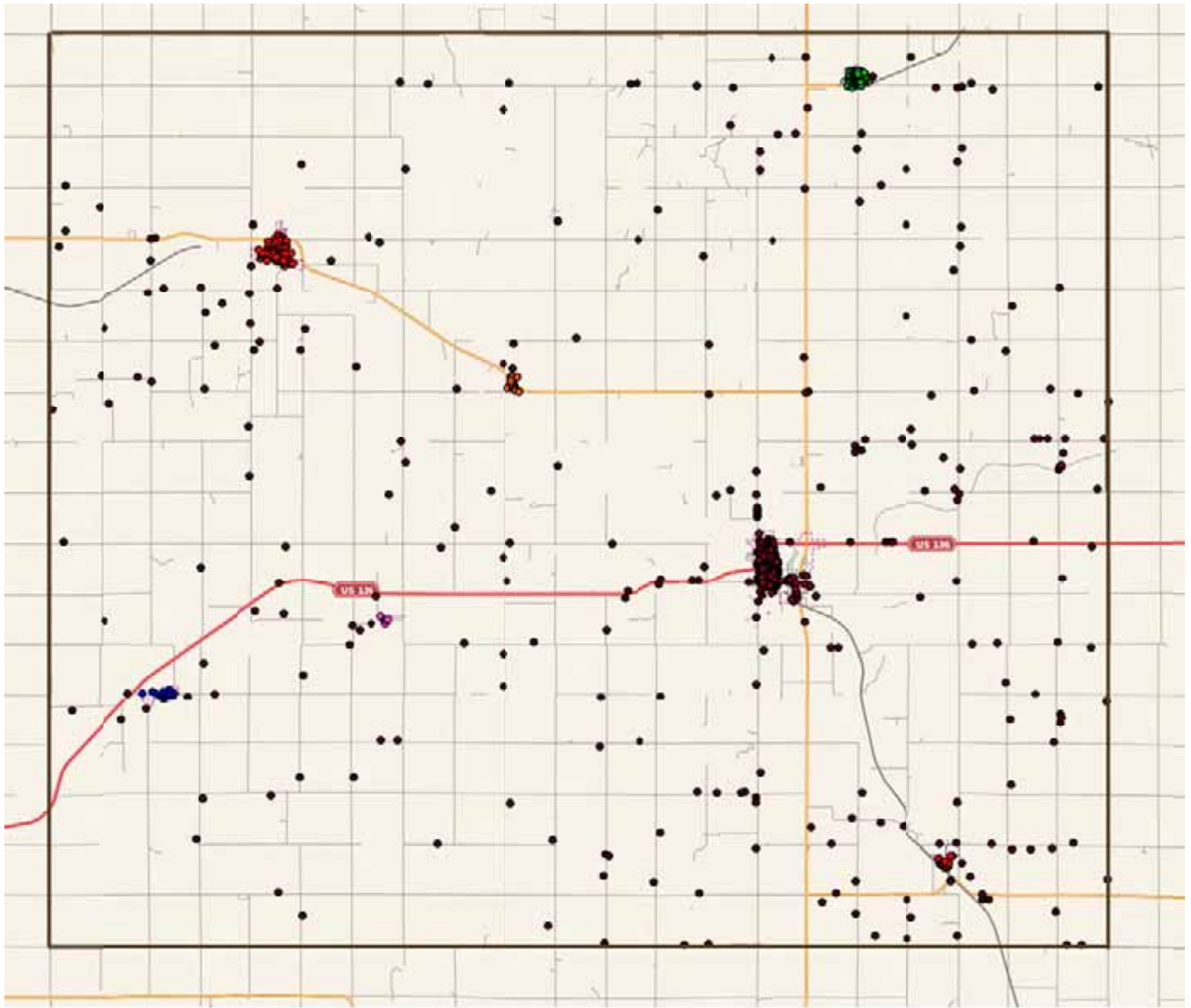


Figure 42: Map depicting surveyed properties in Johnson County (Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, 2010)

RELIGION



Figure 43: Tecumseh St. Andrew's Catholic Church (JO07-031), left. Sterling Cemetery entrance (JO00-122), upper right. Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery gate (JO00-084), lower right.

Resources associated with this context reflect a formal and institutionalized belief and exercise of faith. Religious property types located during the survey were generally churches and cemeteries. The inventory contains 34 extant properties classified within the Religious context; 17 cemeteries and 17 churches. Many churches were substantial brick structures and many cemeteries included ornate entrance gates and memorial objects. Cemeteries in Johnson County are a mix of those affiliated directly with a church or those affiliated with a town or village such as The Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery or Sterling's Cemetery above.

In rural Johnson County a number of churches have been modified to such an extent they were not resurveyed or surveyed with the exception of Hopewell Methodist Church (JO00-022). This may be the result of dwindling country church congregations, a trend found throughout Nebraska.

Often the most prominent building in a village or town, many churches included in the inventory for Johnson County are newer constructions built during the late 1940s, 1950s and early to mid-1960s. St. Mary's Catholic Church (JO05-010), eventually the village's namesake, is one such visible community building. In 1890 a group of Polish Catholics settled in the vicinity. The church they constructed served as a place of worship until the mid-1940s when today's church and rectory were constructed.

Many of the oldest church buildings included in the inventory are located within Tecumseh's city limits. A number of significant brick masonry churches are also scattered throughout Tecumseh; most constructed during the first two decades of the twentieth century. These buildings were often very considerable financial undertakings with sizeable construction budgets, undertaken during a period of financial stability in the nation's economy. The stability of the time is illustrated in St. Andrew's Catholic Church (JO07-031), built at a cost of \$70,000.⁶⁸

Religious properties must meet a special set of criteria for inclusion on the National Register and are generally eligible based on their architectural character or historical importance. They are not eligible based on the merits of a particular doctrine.

⁶⁸ (History of Johnson County: 120 Years of Hope, Perseverance and Progress 1976) p 20

AESTHETIC SYSTEMS (ART AND ARCHITECTURE)



Figure 44: U.S. Post Office – Cook, Nebraska (JO01-040), right. GAR Memorial (JO00-122), center. Soldiers of Johnson County Memorial (JO07-229), left.

These resources represent the use of skill and taste to produce buildings, objects and other media according to aesthetic principals. With-in this survey these resources are generally historic markers, monuments, signage and buildings designed to fit the characteristics of a particular style.

Buildings representative of a particular style, such as Johnson County's Romanesque Revival courthouse (JO07-001), have already been listed on the National Register individually. There are also a number of similar buildings which contribute to the Tecumseh Architectural District. Newly surveyed properties, such as the U.S. Post Office in Cook (JO01-040), photographed above, and were identified as potentially eligible based upon their architectural merit. Photographs of each are included in Chapter 3.

Johnson County has a number of memorials scattered throughout the county with a large concentration located on the courthouse square. Both memorials illustrated above were dedicated by the G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization open to any man who served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Although one memorial is located in a cemetery southeast of Sterling and the other is on the Johnson County courthouse square, both sandstone memorials share many features. Dedicated within nine years of each other, aesthetically both share similar massing and feature a statue of a soldier in similar poses.⁶⁹ Beyond aesthetics, both are steadfast remembrances of the sacrifices made by our nation's soldiers. And although the G.A.R. organization ceased to exist when the last Union veteran died, the memorials they dedicated are still cared for by other veteran groups and local citizens.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ The G.A.R. Memorial (JO00-122) was dedicated in 1894 and the Soldiers of Johnson County Memorial (JO07-229) was dedicated in 1903.

⁷⁰ The membership of the organization only allowed Civil War veterans.

GOVERNMENT



Figure 45: Johnson County Jail (JO07-029), upper left. Johnson County Courthouse (JO07-001), upper center. Tecumseh City Hall (JO07-002), upper right. Tecumseh Public Library (JO07-030), lower left. Tecumseh United States Post Office (JO07-060) lower right.

Representing the act or process of governing, these resources fall under Federal, State, Local or common-law jurisdiction, and include all three branches of government – executive, legislative and judicial as well as taxation, education, public works and services.

There are a number of government buildings found in Johnson County, most centered in the county seat, Tecumseh. Those illustrated above represent a broad timeline of government building construction. Three buildings were constructed during prosperous periods for the county; the Johnson County Jail (1872), the Johnson County Courthouse (1889) and the City Hall building (1890). Two buildings, the Carnegie Library (1908) and United States Post Office (1938), were built after the turn of the nineteenth century during less opulent times with funds from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie and the federal government, respectively.

The earliest remaining public building in Johnson County, the Johnson County Jail was constructed in 1872. The oldest known extant jail in Nebraska, the Johnson County Jail was built of local materials by local tradesman. Its massive limestone walls were quarried south of Tecumseh. Although simple in shape and ornamentation, the jail illustrates the county's ability to undertake a substantial construction project. The Johnson County Jail was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as part of the Tecumseh Historic District.

Also listed in the Tecumseh Historic District, the City Hall building was constructed in 1890 to house the city government as well as the fire department's engine house. Its High Victorian styling with classically

detailed bell tower speaks to the Romanesque Revival courthouse directly across the street built a year prior. The prosperity of the time provided a growing community and county means to construct fine examples of nineteenth century architecture.

After the turn of the century, other government related buildings were constructed, but many took advantage of other funding sources to cover construction costs. The Tecumseh Carnegie Library provides an example. The library was built at a cost of \$7,000, with \$6,000 being funded by Carnegie.⁷¹ Conservative in size, descriptions of the library soon after its opening focus on the functional aspects of the building, Very little is said about the building's aesthetics except to mention it features a "handsome edifice."

⁷¹ (Library Building is Dedicated 1908)

EDUCATION



Figure 46: Spring Creek School (JO00-005)

Public, private or specialized, educational resources represent our formal attempt to impart or acquire knowledge. Throughout the settlement era of the late 1800s, the number of school age children increased rapidly and in many rural areas one-room school houses were constructed to meet local educational needs. In 1900 however, the number of rural children began to decline as mechanization allowed for larger farms, and laborers moved to other types of jobs in the cities and towns. The Great Depression accelerated this trend and despite the baby boom of the 1940s and 50s, the number of farms and therefore school districts to serve them, declined. In Nebraska, the number of school districts peaked in 1920 at 7,263. After the 1949 Reorganization of School Districts Act the number of school districts plummeted. There are no one-room school houses still in use for educational purposes today in Johnson County. A small number have survived with varying degrees of integrity; many of these have been repurposed. Additionally, several slightly more substantial school buildings were razed as they were abandoned or replaced with larger schools during district consolidation.

DIVERSION



Figure 47: Tecumseh Opera House (JO07-053), upper left. Tecumseh Community Building (JO07-045), upper right. Johnson County Fairgrounds (JO07-044), below.

These resources include anything which relaxes or amuses us. Indoors or out, watching or participating, these resources include everything from Opera Houses to pool halls, bandstands to camp grounds.

On particular event throughout each county annually brings all county residents together to enjoy and showcase the fruits of their agricultural labor. Johnson County first organized a fair association in 1868 and during the same year the county's first fair was held. The location moved a number of times until 1883 when Charles H. Hasted purchased land west of Tecumseh for use as fairgrounds, race course, and for exhibition buildings. One of the buildings constructed later is illustrated above.

Other events, such as those held at the Tecumseh Opera House also provided a venue for a vast array of entertainment. From musicals, minstrel shows, movies, dances, lectures, civic meetings, and school events. These diversionary activities were important for the community in an age before radio and television. The Tecumseh Opera House (JO07-053) was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places at the state level in 1988.

AGRICULTURE



Figure 48: Waupun Windmill (JO01-043), upper left. Barn (JO01-278), upper center. Concrete masonry block grain storage bins (JO00-255), upper right. Hog House (JO00-278), lower left. Octagonal outbuilding (JO00-259), lower right.

The art and science of food production, these resources include those used in raising both crops and livestock. Barns, granaries, orchards, windmills, fencing systems, irrigation systems, green houses and sales barns all exemplify this context.

Agricultural buildings are one of the most recognizable features found in the rural landscape. Because Johnson County's economy is primarily agrarian there are a number of agricultural resources included in the survey. Approximately 20% of the active resources in the study fall into this historic context. These structures are diverse in their size and shape, and many were used for multiple purposes. Although many barn types are represented in Johnson County, most barns are either Traverse Frame or Saxon Barn constructions. Many surveyed barns and associated outbuildings were sheathed in tin at some point.

Because late nineteenth and early twentieth century agrarian buildings often do not fit the needs of the modern farmer, many have become susceptible to major alterations or demolition making them an endangered regional landscape feature. Approximately 15% of the inventory was not resurveyed. Of those removed from the inventory 68% were no longer extant. Remaining properties were modified to such a degree their integrity was lost; therefore these properties were not included in the active inventory.

COMMERCE



Figure 49: Broadway looking northwest from 4th Street, Tecumseh, above. Graf Grain Elevator (JO04-001) 2010, lower left. Elk Creek Commercial Building (JO03-008) 2010, lower right.

These resources are associated with the buying and selling of commodities, either for wholesale, retail, trade or a gift. There are approximately 100 resources in the database related to commerce which represents about 12% of the active resources in Johnson County. Downtown commercial buildings were the most common property type associated with this context. A large number of buildings related to commerce were included in the survey in part due to the large number of commercial buildings in the Tecumseh Historic District. Within the Historic District and throughout the county, these buildings range from small wooden frame buildings to multi-bay and multi-story masonry buildings.

Grain elevators also fall within this context and are sometimes the first indication of a former town as a result of their visibility. In fact, the Graf Elevator (JO04-) is the most noticeable structure marking the past community. There are a total of eight grain elevators throughout the county included in the inventory.

TRANSPORTATION



Figure 50: Keim Stone Arch Bridge (JO00-064)



Figure 51: Burlington Northern Train Depot Tecumseh (JO07-005)

Carrying, moving and conveying people and materials from one place to another, these resources can be found on land, water and air and include related services as well. Examples include immigration routes, roads, gas stations, hotels, railroad systems, railroad depots and airports.

Johnson County retains a number of train depots. Although some depots have been relocated, there are a few that sit at their original sites. One such example is Tecumseh's train depot (JO07-005). The third depot building to be constructed by the railroad in Tecumseh, the brick and stucco edifice we see today was dedicated on February 16, 1917.

SERVICES



Figure 52: Sterling Elevated Water Tower (JO06-074) 2010, left. 310 and 312 Broadway circa 1910 (Johnson County Historical Society), center. American National Bank, 310 Broadway (JO07-273) 2010, right.

Resources in the service context reflect both private professional services regulated by the government, such as banking, legal and architectural services, as well as support services provided or regulated by the government and commonly viewed as necessities such as public utilities and emergency response services.

In addition to providing a crucial service to a community, the elevated water tower serves as an important visual landmark, particularly in rural American. This is the case with three water towers included in the Johnson County inventory. Each of the water towers found in Cook, Elk Creek and Sterling are of welded-steel design.⁷² A point of civic pride, the biggest functional advantage of the water tower is that cities do not have to rely so heavily on external pumps. As a result of gravity, water is provided at a steady, constant pressure. Like the grain elevator, the water tower symbolizes progress and prosperity for a community.

Although there are a few government regulated professional services scattered throughout the county, the majority are located in the county seat, Tecumseh. Banks were some of the first professional services offered in Johnson County communities. Although a number of banks were constructed in Johnson County many are no longer standing or have been modified extensively. One example, located in Tecumseh is the Johnson County Bank illustrated above. Shortly after 1900, Citizens National Bank opened the doors of a new building on the north side of the courthouse square at 312 Broadway. In the early 1950s the bank, by then known as the Johnson County Bank of Tecumseh, underwent an extensive remodel to create a floor plan that reflected design concepts for bank construction in the 1950s. The building to the east, 310 Broadway was removed along with the second floor of the building at 312 Broadway to create the single story building seen today.⁷³

⁷² (Spreng 1992) p 135.

⁷³ Johnson County Bank, known earlier as Citizens National Bank and then Farmers State Bank, was purchased in 1986 by the State Bank of Elk Creek. Since 1994 it has served as American National Bank. The 1951 remodel was designed by Hazen and Robinson Architects of Lincoln, Nebraska and the general construction contract was awarded to W.J. Assenmacher Company also of Lincoln. (Johnson County Bank at Tecumseh 1951).

SETTLEMENT



Figure 53: Tecumseh House (JO07-000) 2010, left. Rural farmhouse (JO00-195) 2010, upper right. Rock House (JO07-009) 2010, lower right.

Involving the division, acquisition and ownership of land and the patterns generated to facilitate cultural systems. These resources represent the ways in which people have obtained land ownership, planned communities and inhabited the land. They include land plats, districts zoned for particular uses and the overall framework in which we construct our towns.

The majority of the communities in Johnson County are platted following the matrix established by the Public Land Survey. There are two exceptions; Elk Creek and Sterling. In Elk Creek the original town plat was laid out following the diagonal path of the railroad. Additions to the north were platted according to the rectangular survey system, with lots divided directly along the cardinal points. Sterling's original town plat was laid out according to this system also. When the railroad arrived in 1873 a new addition was platted to the west of the original town. Lots in this addition were oriented parallel to the railroad which ran diagonally through town. The juxtaposition of the two grid patterns creates a number of unusually shaped lots in both Elk Creek and Sterling.

In all communities residential buildings are the most common resource. As a result of being the largest community in Johnson County and since the Tecumseh Historic District was intensively surveyed, Tecumseh had the largest number of residential properties in the inventory with 70%. Cook, Sterling and rural Johnson County each represented around 8% of the inventory while the communities of Crab Orchard, Elk Creek and St. Mary ranged between 1 to 2% each. Graf and Vesta were each represented by less than half a percent. The majority of the homes found in Johnson County were constructed prior to 1939. Building styles typical of the late nineteenth century are readily reflected in this building stock.

Survey Results for the Tecumseh Survey

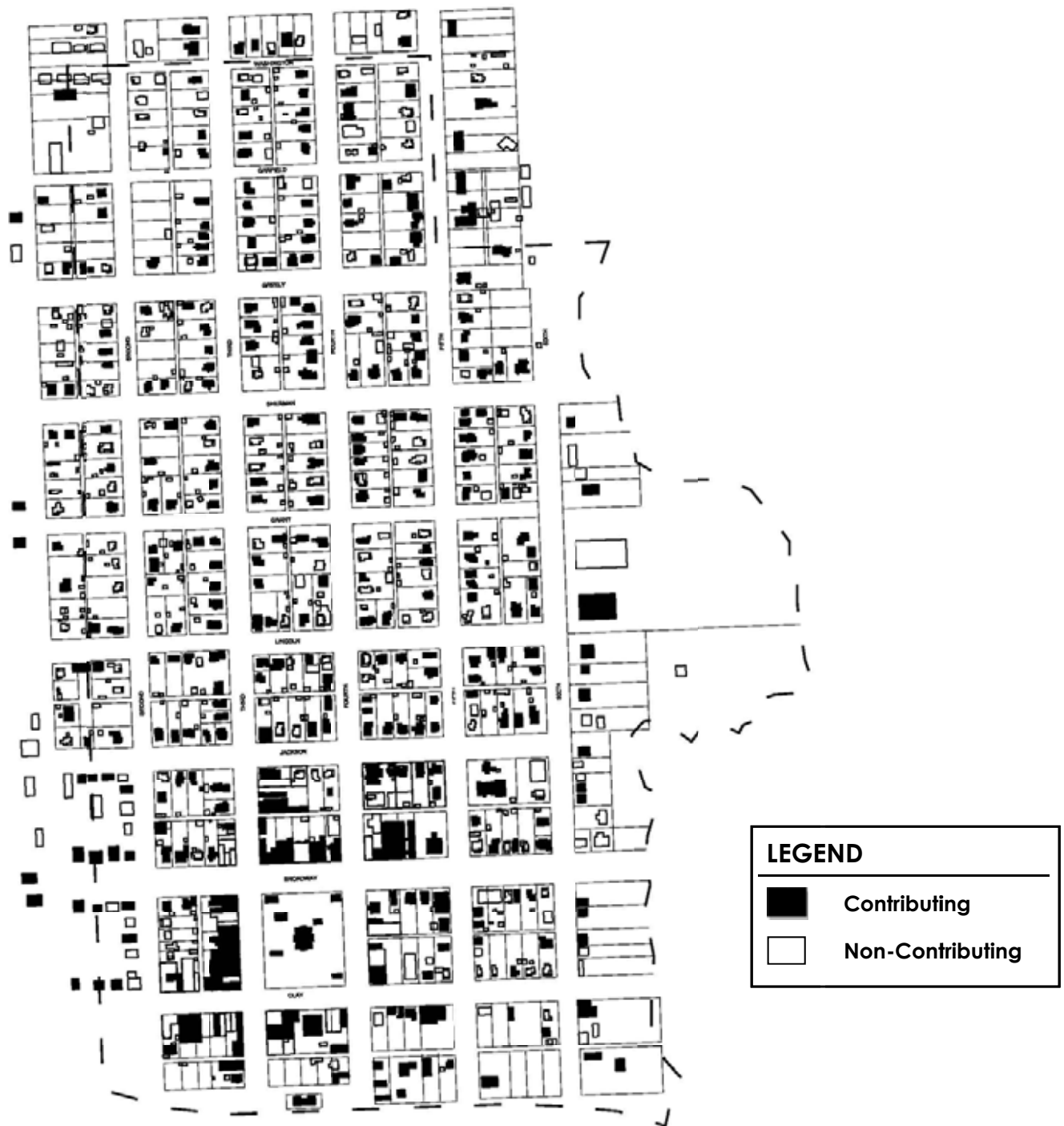


Figure 54: Map of Properties in the Tecumseh Historic District, Highlighting Contributing Properties (APMA 2010).

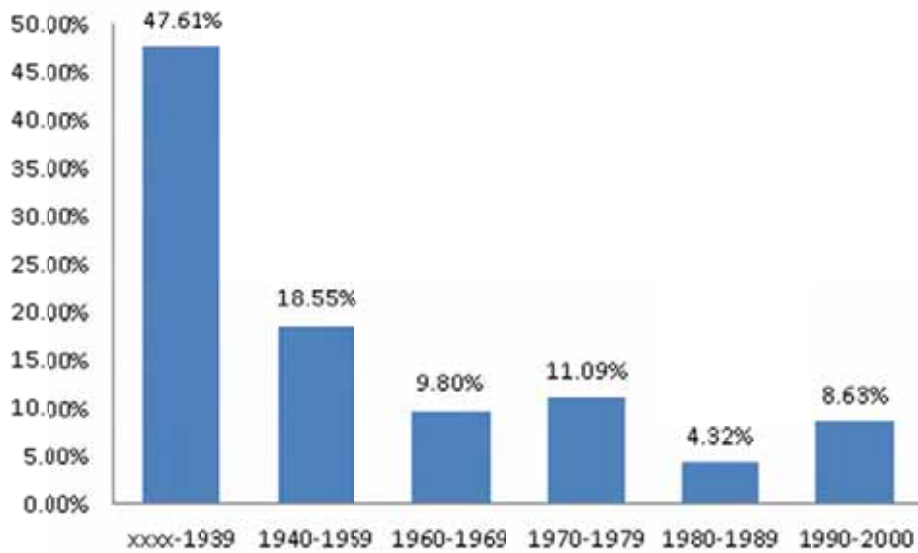


Figure 12: Number of Housing Units Constructed in Tecumseh (Information collected from the United States Census Bureau)

There are 518 extant primary buildings in the Tecumseh Historic District. Of these, 373 (72%) are considered contributing to the District and 145 (28%) are non-contributing. The contributing and non-contributing buildings are evenly dispersed throughout the district.

Like Johnson County at large, the extant residential buildings of Tecumseh were generally constructed before 1940. In general, the oldest structures are located closest to the town center and regularly along the street grids, facing east or west. Newer residential buildings are most often sited on half lots facing north and south, and closer to the North and East edges of town.

A similar pattern is found with commercial properties. The oldest structures are concentrated on the town square, while newer buildings line the main streets in and out of town, and the highway at the east edge of town.

Chapter 3: Recommendations

Existing Individually Listed National Register Property Recommendations

In addition to recording historic resources for inclusion in the NeHBS, this reconnaissance survey also identified properties that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is our "Nation's List" of historically, architecturally and culturally significant resources. There are currently four properties and one historic district on the National Register in Johnson County. They are:

Johnson County Courthouse (JO07-001) Established in 1857, Johnson County is one of the earliest counties in Nebraska. Tecumseh, which was designated the county seat, was platted in 1856. The present courthouse dates from the 1880s period of prosperity and replaced two earlier courthouses built on the square in the fall of 1857 and in 1868, respectively. In March 1888 Johnson County voters passed a bond issue to finance the new courthouse. Construction began the same year and the Romanesque Revival-style building was completed in 1889.





George Townsend House (JO00-050) (upper left) Located in rural Johnson County the Townsend House was constructed in 1913. This is a two-and-one-half-story frame house with clapboard siding. Designed in the Neoclassical Revival style the house has a hipped roof with four dormers, and an exterior bricked fireplace. Significant for its architecture the house retains good integrity.

The Tecumseh Opera House (JO07-053) (upper right) Constructed in 1880, the two-story brick building is located in Tecumseh. The first floor commercial space originally housed a barbershop and restaurant. The opera house occupied the entire second floor. The opera house provided a place where the community gathered for dances, meetings, movies, and other forms of entertainment.

Keim Stone Arch Bridge (JO00-064) (bottom) As indicated by a plate on the bridge itself, the Keim Stone Arch was built in 1916 by the Keim Cement Company. The Keim Cement Company was one of the primary bridge builders in the county, and appears to have been the only builder of stone bridges and culverts. The Keim Stone Arch Bridge, located near Tecumseh, is a rare, well-preserved example of early twentieth century stone arch bridge construction: the only surviving stone bridge built by this prominent local bridge builder.

During this project, survey teams reviewed each of these properties using the criteria outlined in Chapter 2. All have maintained a sufficient level of integrity to continue to portray their historic significance. In order to protect the future of these properties, Johnson County should consider adopting guidelines to direct the preservation and maintenance of these resources. See the end of this

Chapter for further details. Furthermore, owners of these properties should be made aware of the Nebraska VIP program, which could help fund selected privately owned residential and commercial projects. Details of this program are covered more in-depth in Chapter 4.

Existing Historic District Recommendations



Tecumseh Historic District (JO07) Overlooking the north fork of the Big Nemaha River in southeast Nebraska's Drift Hills region, Tecumseh has been the county seat of Johnson County since the county's organization in 1856-57. The Tecumseh Architectural District is a fine example of a late nineteenth century county seat town in Nebraska. A wide range of important building types and building materials exist in the approximately fifty square blocks of the district. The 1888-89 courthouse, a two-story brick and stone building designed by Lincoln architect William Gray in the County Capitol form, is the pivotal structure. Also included is the Tecumseh Opera House, a two-story brick building constructed in 1880 by W. R. Spicknell and W. H. Hassett.

Survey teams reviewed each of the properties currently listed as contributing to the Tecumseh historic district. Within this district, resources have continued to change over time at much the same rate as the

other resurveyed properties. This slow erosion of physical integrity is beginning to have an adverse effect on the historic feeling and association within each of the district.

In order to protect the future of these properties, Johnson County should consider adopting guidelines to direct the preservation and maintenance of these resources. See the end of this Chapter for further details. Furthermore, owners of contributing properties in the district should be made aware of the Nebraska VIP program, which could help fund selected privately owned residential and commercial projects. Details of this program are covered more in-depth in Chapter 4.

Potential Individually Listed Property Recommendations

During the course of the reconnaissance survey, 29 properties were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register. These evaluations were based primarily on the resource's physical character and integrity as determined from visual observations. In general, the limited nature of a reconnaissance survey only allows for evaluation based on architectural significance under Criterion C, as described in Chapter 2.

Recommendations made within this reconnaissance survey do not constitute eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The property must first be reviewed by the NeSHPO before the listing process is formally pursued. See the contacts listed at the back of this book for whom to contact and Chapter 4 for further information on the National Register.

Properties recommended as individually eligible are discussed on the following pages.

NEHBS	Name	Address	Historic Context	Property Type
JO00-005	SPRING CREEK SCHOOL #19	72885 624 AVE	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-046	Farmhouse	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-059	Farmstead	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-065	YANKEE CREEK BRIDGE	728 RD	County Roads	pin-connected Pratt through truss
JO00-066	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	TURKEY CREEK NEAR 618	County Roads	Pin-connected Pratt Pony Truss
JO00-070	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	733 RD & 611.5 AVE	County Roads	rigid-connected Camelback pony truss
JO00-071	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	610 AVE	County Roads	rigid-connected Parker through truss
JO00-073	DEER CREEK BRIDGE	730 RD NEAR 613 AVE	County Roads	pin-connected Pratt half-hip pony truss
JO00-079	CONCRETE ARCH CULVERT	725 RD	County Roads	concrete filled spandrel arch
JO00-116	Farmstead	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-135	Barn	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-140	Farmstead	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-210	Farmstead	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-278	Outbuilding Collection	RURAL	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO01-003	COOK HOTEL	107 S 2 ND , Cook	COMMERCE	Hotels
JO01-023	House	107 N 3 RD AVE, Cook	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-024	House	207 N 3 RD , Cook	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-040	COOK POST OFFICE	214 MAIN ST, Cook	Government Service Facilities	Post Offices
JO01-063	HOUSE	200 CHURCH, Cook	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-068	HOUSE	104 DEWY, Cook	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO03-008	"ELK CREEK" BICENTENNIAL BLDG	MAIN ST., Elk Creek	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO04-005	BROADY FARMHOUSE & BARN	RURAL, Graf	Southeastern General Farming	Farmsteads and Ranches; Barns

JO05-004	House	S SIDE PEARL, St. Mary	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO05-010	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	SWC HIGH & THIRD, St. Mary	Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO06-034	Zink & Sons Hardware	SS BROADWAY BET. MAIN & WASHINGTON, STERLING	Commerce	Commercial Properties
JO06-070	House	157 WASHINGTON, STERLING	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-073	House	665 WASHINGTON, STERLING	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO08-001	CHURCH	VESTA	Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO08-002	VESTA SCHOOL (DISTRICT #6)	VESTA	Schooling	Public Schools

Religion



St. Mary's Catholic Church & Rectory JO05-010 & -011



Vesta Methodist Episcopal Church JO08-001

Government



Cook United States Post Office JO01-040



Spring Creek School JO00-005

Agriculture



JO00-278

Commerce



JO06-034
Zink & Sons Hardware



JO01- 003
Cook Hotel

Settlement

Late Victorian



JO00-046



JO04-005

Gable Front Ell

Queen Anne



JO01-024



JO00-116

Bungalows



JO06-073



JO01-068

Ranch



JO01- 063

Potential Historic District Recommendations



Figure 55: Looking north into Graf, 1976 (Johnson County Historical Society)

In addition to identifying individual properties that are potentially eligible for the NRHP, the survey evaluated concentrations of historic properties for their cohesiveness as potential historic districts. While the criteria for a property to be included in an historic district are not as stringent as achieving National Register listing individually, the property still must contribute to the overall historic integrity of the district. Such properties are considered contributing properties. Those properties that lack architectural significance and integrity, but are within the boundaries of an historic district are deemed non-contributing. By definition an historic district must contain more contributing than non-contributing properties.

There are a number of small clusters of properties in Johnson County. Most are not adjacent to the present Historic District and are one block long or less. Therefore, generally too small to represent any of the contexts discussed in Chapter 2. One exception is Graff, Nebraska. The community, no longer populated, is representative of a small Nebraska community with access to a railroad that declined as a result of a lack of highway development.

Recommendations for Preservation Planning & Economic Development

Successful preservation of historic properties always depends upon people willing and able to take the initiative to save those properties. Johnson County is fortunate enough to have numerous residents who possess a love of history and their community. Following are several recommendations to assist their efforts in Johnson County.

Adopt Preservation Guidelines

In order to preserve and enhance the resources listed on the National Register, Johnson County should strongly consider adopting historic preservation guidelines. People tend to purchase historic properties because they enjoy the character of these resources. Adopting guidelines would be one way to ensure that this character is maintained. Studies by economists suggest that such guidelines work. They ensure neighborhood stability and protect property owners from potential value-reducing actions that other property owners might take. In contrast, historic districts without preservation guidelines continue to lose

integrity and property values in these area are no higher than those in similar residential areas that are not historic districts. Furthermore, preserving and enhancing the character of Johnson County's National Register listed properties would enhance their reputations and in turn add to their appeal in Johnson County's heritage tourism campaigns.

Models for preservation guidelines can be found in many cities, including Omaha, Lincoln and Red Cloud, Nebraska. To provide the most value, they should be adopted and enforced as part of the local zoning code. In addition, they should apply to properties listed both individually and, most importantly, those listed in the historic districts.

Ideally, preservation guidelines should regulate several things. At an individual building level, they should regulate alterations in exterior appearance. This would include changes to the details that create a building's character, such as siding and windows. They should also address changes to the overall massing and scale of the building. At a community level, they should address massing, scale and the general form of infill buildings.

Create a CLG

To create these guidelines and assist in other preservation efforts, one source of funding and support is the National Park Service's Certified Local Government Program (CLG). In other communities throughout Nebraska, CLG funding has contributed to updating comprehensive plans, heritage tourism brochures, creating websites for town histories, assisting with funding city employee salaries, and much more. This report recommends that Tecumseh seriously consider becoming a Certified Local Government and taking advantage of all this program can offer. See Chapter 4 for more information.

Enhance Heritage Tourism

If the above recommendations are followed, the end result will be a series of successful preservation efforts in Johnson County and an overall enhancement of heritage tourism. According to a 2007 study, heritage tourism is a \$100 million dollar industry for Nebraska. Currently, in promoting heritage tourism Johnson County, and more specifically Tecumseh, has already shown interest in this type of development. The City possesses a wealth of destinations and sight-seeing possibilities for those interested in history and historic places. The recommendations listed above would ensure that this area of economic development continues to grow. Another source of funding to assist in furthering these heritage tourism efforts may be found at the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, Travel and Tourism Division. As part of their tourism promotion efforts, the Department of Economic Development has designated State Highway 136 as the "Heritage Highway". Further development and promotion of this route should prove to be a great financial benefit to communities throughout Johnson County.

Chapter 4: Preservation in Nebraska



Introduction

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. However, since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts. In Nebraska, the Director of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) serves as SHPO. Staff of the NSHS Historic Preservation Division forms the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO).

The NeSHPO administers a wide range of preservation programs. The duties of the NeSHPO relating to programs called for by the National Historic Preservation Act include the following:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) program.
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments.
- Administering a federal tax incentives program for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Assisting federal agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their projects.
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies.

What follows is a brief discussion of NeSHPO programs, followed by a staff guide with telephone numbers. Though described individually, it is important to note that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the overall mission of the NSHS.

Nebraska Historic Building Survey

The Nebraska Historic Building Survey has been recording properties since its creation in 1974. The survey is conducted on a county-by-county basis and currently includes in excess of 72,000 properties that reflect Nebraska's rich architectural and historic heritage. The survey is conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county and record each property that meets certain historic requirements. Surveyors do not enter private property without permission. In addition to this fieldwork, surveyors research the area's history to better understand the region. The NeHBS often includes thematic or statewide subjects that may be unique to a certain location, such as a specific structure or type of industry.

The purpose of survey is to help local preservation advocates, elected officials, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the value of historic properties in their communities. Properties included in the survey have no use restrictions placed on them and survey inclusion does not require any type of special maintenance. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, and recognition within a community.

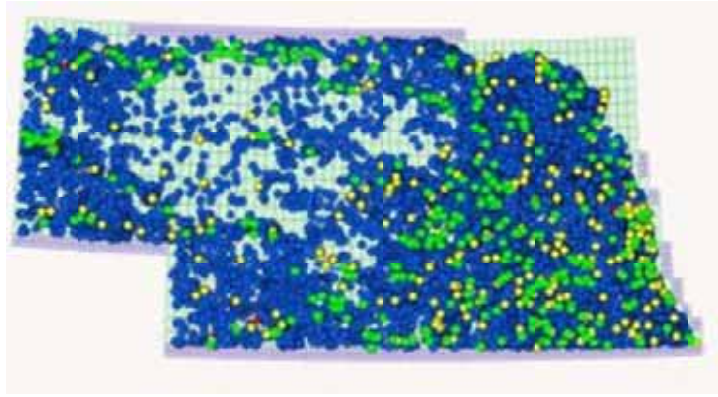


Figure 56: Properties recorded by the survey are mapped in a GIS database

The survey provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. The survey normally includes properties that convey a sense of architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHBS also documents properties that have historical significance. The survey is not intended to be a comprehensive history of a county, but a detailed examination of historic properties. Additionally, as the survey is in part federally funded, the NeSHPO must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. The survey is not the end result, but a starting point for public planners and individuals who value their community's history.

This project was funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. For more information, please call the Survey Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.



National Register of Historic Places

One of the goals of the NeHBS is to help identify properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. The National Register is our nation's official list of significant historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites that are significant in our history or prehistory. These properties and objects may reflect a historically significant pattern, event, person, architectural style, or archaeological site. National Register properties may be significant at the local, state, or national levels.

Properties need not be as historic as Fort Robinson or architecturally spectacular as the Nebraska State Capitol to be listed in the National Register. Local properties that retain their physical integrity and convey local historic significance may also be listed. It is important to note what listing a property in the National Register means, or perhaps more importantly, does not mean.

The National Register does not:

- Restrict, in any way, a private property owner's ability to alter, manage or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored.
- Invoke special zoning or local landmark designation.

- Allow the listing of an individual private property over an owner's objection.
- Allow the listing of an historic district over a majority of property owners' objections.

Listing a property on the National Register does:

- Provide prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourage the preservation of historic properties.
- Provide information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, call the National Register Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Certified Local Governments

An important objective of the NeSHPO is to translate the federal preservation program, as embodied by the National Historic Preservation Act, to the local level. One element of this goal is to link local governments with a nationwide network of federal, state, and local organizations. One of the most effective tools for this purpose is the Certified Local Government (CLG) program sponsored by the National Park Service and administered by the NeSHPO. A CLG is a local government, either a county or municipality that has adopted preservation as a priority. To become a CLG a local government must:

- Establish a preservation ordinance that includes protection for historic properties at a level the community decides is appropriate.
- Promote preservation education and outreach.
- Conduct and maintain some level of a historic building survey.
- Establish a mechanism to designate local landmarks.
- Create a preservation commission to oversee the preservation ordinance and the CLG program.

The advantages of achieving CLG status include:

- A CLG is eligible to receive matching funds from the NeSHPO that are unavailable to non-CLGs.
- Contributing buildings within local landmark districts may be eligible for preservation tax incentives without being listed in the National Register.
- Through the use of their landmark and survey programs, CLGs have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning, and land-use regulations relating to historic properties.
- CLGs have the ability to monitor and preserve structures that reflect the community's heritage.
- CLGs have access to a nationwide information network of local, state, federal, and private preservation institutions.
- Finally, a CLG through its ordinance and commission has a built-in mechanism to promote pride in, and understanding of, a community's history.

Certification of a local government for CLG status comes from the NeSHPO and the National Park Service, and there are general rules to follow. A community considering CLG status is given broad flexibility with those guidelines when structuring its CLG program. The emphasis of the CLG program is local management of historic properties with technical assistance and grants from the NeSHPO and National Park Service.



Preservation Tax Incentives

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register, or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or a local landmark/historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agricultural outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The standards are a common sense approach to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. It is important to remember that this program promotes the rehabilitation of historic properties so that they may be used to the benefit and enjoyment of the property owner and the community. The program is not necessarily intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact/original specifications.

The tax incentive program in Nebraska has been responsible for:

- Reinvesting millions of dollars for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Establishing thousands of low- and moderate-income housing units and upper-income units.
- Encouraging the adaptive reuse of previously under or unutilized historic properties in older downtown commercial areas.
- Helping to broaden the tax base.
- Giving real estate developers and city planners the incentive to consider projects in older, historic neighborhoods.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods.

Certification of the historic character of the income-producing property—usually by listing the property in the National Register—and certification of the historic rehabilitation is made by both the NeSHPO and the National Park Service. Before initiating any activity for a project that anticipates the use of preservation tax credits, owners should contact the NeSHPO and a professional tax advisor, legal counsel, or appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office. For more information, call the Project Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a property tax incentive that assists in the preservation of Nebraska's historic buildings. Through the valuation preference, the assessed valuation of a historic property is frozen for eight years at the year rehabilitation started. The valuation then rises to its market level over a four-year period. To be eligible for this state tax incentive, a building must:

- Be a qualified historic structure, either by listing in the National Register or by local landmark designation through an approved local government ordinance.
- Be substantially rehabilitated, which means the project must be worth at least 25 percent of the property's base-year assessed value.
- Be rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

- Buildings must be a qualified historic structure and the NeSHPO must approve the rehabilitation before construction work starts in order to qualify for the tax freeze benefits. The tax freeze benefits the owners of the historic properties and the community by:
- Providing a real economic incentive to rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Increasing the long-term tax base of a community.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- Encouraging the promotion, recognition, and designation of historic buildings.
- Allowing participation by local governments that enact approved historic preservation ordinances.

For more information about VIP, contact the NeSHPO Project Coordinator listed in the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Federal Project Review

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties; develop and evaluate alternatives that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties; and afford the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties. The regulations that govern the Section 106 process, as it is known, also require that the federal agency consult with the NeSHPO when conducting these activities.

For example, if the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), via the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, FHWA must contact the NeSHPO for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures located in the project area are listed in, or eligible for inclusion, the National Register. If properties that meet this criteria are found, the FHWA must consult with the NeSHPO to avoid or reduce any harm the highway might cause the property. Note that a property need not actually be listed in the National Register to be considered for protection, only to have been determined eligible for listing. This process is to take place early enough in the planning effort to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is critical. The Section 106 process requires the federal agency to seek public input if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through consultation with the NeSHPO. The NeSHPO examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHBS, and the National Register; although, often the most useful information comes from public comments. Section 106 was included in the National Historic Preservation Act to protect locally significant historic properties from unwitting federal action. It is truly a law that gives the public a voice in an unwieldy bureaucratic system.

For more information about Section 106 review, contact the Review and Compliance Coordinator listed in the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Public Outreach and Education

The primary function of the NeSHPO is to assist communities in preserving significant buildings, sites, and structures that convey a sense of community history. The most powerful tool available to the NeSHPO in this regard is public education. For this reason, NeSHPO staff spend considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public.

The NeSHPO's goal is to assist local individuals, groups, and governments understand, promote, and preserve historic properties. The NeSHPO advocates not only the self-evident aesthetic advantages of historic preservation, but also the potential for preservation to help promote economic development, community planning, tourism, environmental sensitivity, and land-use planning.

The aforementioned descriptions are meant to orient the reader to the NeSHPO programs within the larger mission of the NSHS. As all NeSHPO programs originate from a common source—the National Historic Preservation Act—they work best when they work together, either in whole or in part. For the programs to function at all, they require the interest and participation of the people they are meant to serve . . . the public.

For more information about the NeSHPO or the programs discussed, call (402) 471-4787 or (800) 833-6747. Additional information is available at the Nebraska State Historical Society web page at www.nebraskahistory.org.

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Appendix A: Inventory of Active Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	Historic Context	Property Type
JO00-005	SPRING CREEK SCHOOL #19	72885 624 AVE	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-006	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Barns; Banked Barns
JO00-011	SCHOOL	73696 624 AVE	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-012	LIVINGSTON CEMETERY	62397 737 RD	RELIGION	Cemeteries; Fencing Systems
JO00-017	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-020	SAUNDERS CREEK SCHOOL - DISTR. #11	NWC 614 & 737 RD	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-022	HOPEWELL METH. CHURCH UNION	73131 607 AVE	Methodist Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO00-027	CENTER SCHOOL, DISTR. #64	621 AVE & 735 RD	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-032	Farmhouse	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Dwellings
JO00-035	Bellevue School	NWC 725 & 617	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-039	WEIBLE FARM	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-043	SCHOOL	72183 617 AVE	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-045	Farmhouse	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Dwellings
JO00-046	Farmhouse	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Dwellings
JO00-047	Farmhouse	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Dwellings
JO00-050	George Townsend Farmhouse	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Dwellings
JO00-054	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-056	ELK CREEK Chicago Burlington & Quincy Depot	62426 726 RD	Burlington	Railroad Stations and Depots/ Farmsteads & Ranches
JO00-058	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-059	STEVE RATHBONE Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-060	KEN SWANSON Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches

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JO00-063	Farmstead	Rural	Southeastern General Farming	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-064	KEIM STONE ARCH BRIDGE	624 AVE (BTW 728-729) RURAL	County Roads	stone arch
JO00-065	YANKEE CREEK BRIDGE	728 RD	County Roads	pin-connected Pratt through truss
JO00-066	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	TURKEY CREEK NEAR 618	County Roads	Pin-connected Pratt Pony Truss
JO00-070	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	733 RD & 611.5 AVE	County Roads	rigid-connected Camelback pony truss
JO00-071	BIG NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	610 AVE	County Roads	rigid-connected Parker through truss
JO00-073	DEER CREEK BRIDGE	730 RD NEAR 613 AVE	County Roads	pin-connected Pratt half-hip pony truss
JO00-079	CONCRETE ARCH CULVERT	725 RD	County Roads	concrete filled spandrel arch
JO00-080	Crab Orchard Cemetery	72451 607.5 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-081	Grand View Cemetery	625 AVE & 724.5 RD	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-082	Helena Cemetery	737 RD at 617.5 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-084	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery	73414 610 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-085	St Andrew's Cemetery	72897 620 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-086	St Mary Cemetery	615 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-087	Spring Creek Cemetery	72944 624 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-088	Vesta Cemetery	61247 HWY 136	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-090	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-091	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-092	GATE	737.5	RELIGION	Cemeteries; Fencing Systems
JO00-093	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-094	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-095	BRIDGE	619 AVE NEAR 737	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-096	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-097	LINCOLN STREET BRIDGE	SW TECUMSEH	COUNTY ROADS	concrete filled spandrel arch
JO00-098	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches

JO00-099	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-100	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-101	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-102	WINDMILL	611 AVE	Farming and Ranching	Windmills
JO00-103	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-104	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-105	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-106	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-107	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-108	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-109	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-110	School/House	Rural	Rural Education	Rural Schools
JO00-111	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-112	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-113	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-114	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-115	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-116	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-117	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-118	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-119	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-120	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches

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JO00-121	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-122	CEMETARY	61152 733 RD	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-123	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-124	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-125	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-126	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-127	CRUCIFIX/ CEMETARY	615 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-128	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-129	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-130	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-131	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-132	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-133	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-134	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-135	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-136	Culvert	NEC 733 RD & 626 AVE	County Roads	Concrete Box Culvert
JO00-137	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-138	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-139	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-140	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-141	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-142	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-143	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-144	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)

JO00-145	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-146	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-147	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-148	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-149	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-150	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-151	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-153	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-155	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-156	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-157	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-158	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-159	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-160	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-161	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-163	Original Site of Crab Orchard	607.5 AVE	Settlement and Speculation	The Settlement of Villages
JO00-164	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-165	Out Buildings	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-166	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-167	Out Buildings	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-168	Cemetery	72255 616 AVE	RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO00-169	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-170	Barns	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns

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JO00-171	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-172	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-173	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-174	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-175	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-176	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-177	House	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches; Dwellings
JO00-178	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-179	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-180	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-181	Outbuildings	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-182	BRIDGE	617 AVE (BTW 726-727)	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-183	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-184	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-185	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-186	Garage	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-187	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-188	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-189	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-190	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)

JO00-191	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-192	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-193	BRIDGE	726.5 RD (BTW 612-613)	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-194	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-195	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-196	BRIDGE	612 AVE NEAR 726 RD	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-197	Outbuilding	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-198	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-200	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-201	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-203	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-204	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-205	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-206	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-207	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-208	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-209	BRIDGE	614 AVE NEAR 728 RD	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-210	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-211	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-212	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)

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JO00-213	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-214	Quonsets	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-215	BRIDGE	620 AVE NEAR 730 RD	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-216	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-217	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-218	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-219	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-220	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-221	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-222	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-223	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-224	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-225	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-226	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-227	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-228	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-229	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-230	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches

JO00-231	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-232	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-233	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-234	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-235	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-236	BARNS	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-237	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-238	WINDMILLS	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Windmills
JO00-239	BRIDGE	HWY 62 (BTW 721-722)	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadway
JO00-240	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-241	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-242	Out Buildings	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-243	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-244	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-245	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-246	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-247	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-248	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-249	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-250	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-251	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-252	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-253	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-254	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-255	Out Buildings	Rural	Farming and Ranching	General Farming Structures
JO00-256	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-257	Barns	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns

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JO00-258	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-259	Octogon Building	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Miscellaneous Structures
JO00-260	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-261	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-262	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-263	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-264	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-265	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-266	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-267	BARN	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-268	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-269	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-270	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-271	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-272	Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-273	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-275	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Isolated Housing (non-farm)
JO00-276	Abandoned Barn	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-277	Barn Collection	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-278	Barn Collection	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Barns
JO00-279	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-280	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-281	Farmstead	Rural	Farming and Ranching	Farmsteads and Ranches
JO00-282	BRIDGE			

JO01-001	House	104 ELM ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-003	HOTEL	107 S 2ND	COMMERCE	Hotels
JO01-005	House	305 W MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-009	H. H. SCHACHT BLDG	128 W MAIN ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Property
JO01-010	WALDMAN PHARMACY	NS MAIN BET. 1ST & 2ND	Retail Commerce	Stores
JO01-012	House	101 W MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-013	House	105 W MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-014	RCA VICTOR	113 W MAIN	COMMERCE	Commercial Buildings
JO01-015	House	112 MAIN ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-018	House	101 W CHERRY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-019	House	115 CHERRY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-022	Barn	207 W CHERRY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-023	House	107 N 3RD AVE	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-024	House	207 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-027	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	115 CHUCH	United Methodist Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO01-029	House	108 CHURCH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-030	House	106 CHURCH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-032	House	103 CHURCH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO01-036	House	307 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-039	CEMETEREY		RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO01-040	POST OFFICE	214 MAIN ST	Government Service Facilities	Post Offices
JO01-041	WAREHOUSE BUILDING	207 W MAIN ST	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO01-042	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	S 2ND	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO01-043	WINDMILL	N SIDE ELM	Farming and Ranching	Windmills
JO01-044	WAREHOUSE STORAGE	201 S 3RD ST	SERVICES	Storage Facilities
JO01-047	ELEVATOR	SWC 2ND AND RR	COMMERCE	Agricultural Implement Manufactories
JO01-049	HOUSE	103 ELM	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-051	QUONSET	S SIDE COUNTY RD	AGRICULTURE	General Farming Structures
JO01-052	HOUSE	100 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-053	HOUSE	101 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-054	HOUSE	106 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-055	HOUSE	108 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-056	HOUSE	110 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-057	HOUSE	113 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-058	HOUSE	115 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-059	HOUSE	203 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-060	HOUSE	205 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO01-061	HOUSE	214 E MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-062	CHURCH	106 N 2ND	RELIGION	Churches
JO01-063	HOUSE	200 CHURCH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-064	HOUSE	110 E CHURCH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-065	HOUSE	205 E CHURCH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-066	WATER TOWER	E DEWY	Public Utilities	Water Towers and Standpipes
JO01-067	CHURCH	306 N 1ST ST	RELIGION	Churches
JO01-068	HOUSE	104 DEWY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-069	HOUSE	205 2ND	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO01-070	Roesener Oil Co.	202 N 1ST	Roads/Highways	Gas Stations
JO01-071	HOUSE	206 1ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO02-005	HOUSE/GARAGE	ES TIERNEY BET LOMBARD & DAVIDSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO02-009	SERVICE STATION	60822 725 RD	Roads/Highways	Service Garages
JO02-010	House	72498 PHELPS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO02-011	House	72496 CANFIELD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO02-013	Commercial Building	MAIN (NWC WITH CANFIELD)	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO02-015	House	60812 725 RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO02-016	QUONSET	ON 60812	AGRICULTURE	General Farming Structures
JO02-017	SILOS	N ON TIERNEY	Farming and Ranching	Silos
JO02-018	BARN	60846 725 RD	AGRICULTURE	Barns

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JO02-019	BARN	N SIDE HUMPAL & HOLMES	AGRICULTURE	Barns
JO02-020	HOUSE	60790 725 RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO03-003	House	S. COR. 1ST & MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO03-005	House	MAIN ST.	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO03-006	BEETHE BROS. HARDWARE	W. COR. ELK & MAIN	Retail Commerce	Stores
JO03-008	"ELK CREEK" BICENTENNIAL BLDG	MAIN ST.	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO03-009	AMERICAN LEGION BLDG	MAIN ST.	American Legion	Halls and Lodge Buildings
JO03-011	COMMERCIAL BLDG	NS JEFFERSON	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO03-015	Mount Hope Cemetery		RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO03-017	BRIDGE	SE SIDE OF CITY	Roads/Highways	Bridges, Roadways
JO03-018	SHED	ELK	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO03-019	HOUSE	476 ELK	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO03-020	Elevator	RR ROW (ELEVATOR)	COMMERCE	Agricultural Implement Manufactories
JO03-021	WAREHOUSE BUILDING	N ELK ST	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO03-022	Gas Station	322 MAIN	Roads/Highways	Gas Stations
JO03-024	SHED	S SIDE ELK & W OF MAIN	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO03-025	WAREHOUSE	S SIDE ELK & W OF MAIN	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO03-026	GOVERNMENT BUILDING	JEFFERSON	Public Office	Township Halls
JO03-027	WATER TOWER	JEFFERSON AREA	Public Utilities	Water Towers and Standpipes
JO03-028	PARK	ELK ST	DIVERSION	Parks, Greens, and Gardens
JO03-029	House	457 1ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO03-030	House	465 1ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO04-001	GRAIN ELEVATOR	Rural	Grain Handling and Storage	Grain Elevators

JO04-002	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO04-003	House	Rural	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO04-004	Commercial building	Rural	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO04-005	BROADY FARMHOUSE & BARN	Rural	Southeastern General Farming	Farmsteads and Ranches; Barns
JO05-001	House	E SIDE 4TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO05-003	ST. MARY'S ELEVATOR	LEXINGTON	Grain Handling and Storage	Grain Elevators
JO05-004	House	S SIDE PEARL	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO05-010	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	SWC HIGH & THIRD	Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO05-011	RECTORY	3RD AND HWY	Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	Rectories
JO05-013	OLD RECTORY	N SIDE HIGH	Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	Rectories
JO05-015	House	61527 HIGH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO05-016	Barn	61526 HIGH	AGRICULTURE	Barns
JO05-017	House	61513 PEARL	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO05-018	House	61517 PEARL	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-001	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	NWC IOWA & MAIN	United Methodist Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO06-004	CITY HALL/LIBRARY	NWC MAIN & LOCUST	Libraries; Local Government	City Halls; Libraries
JO06-005	House	NWC MAIN & STERLING	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-006	House	NWC MAIN & SECTION RD.	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO06-020	House	WS WASHINGTON BET IOWA & STERLING	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-025	St John's Lutheran Church	NWC OHIO & MAPLE	RELIGION	Churches
JO06-027	House	NWC ELM & IOWA	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-032	House	NEC ATCHISON & ILLINOIS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-034	Commercial building	SS BROADWAY BET. MAIN & WASHINGTON	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO06-035	Post office	SS BROADWAY BET WASHINGTON & MAIN	Federal Government	Post Offices
JO06-038	House	S END OF ELM ST.	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-039	House	NWC MAPLE & ILLINOIS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-045	Commercial building	SEC MAIN & BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO06-046	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	BROADWAY AND DEPOT	Burlington	Railroad Stations and Depots
JO06-047	OUTBUILDING	355 LOCUST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-048	CEMETERY		RELIGION	Cemeteries
JO06-049	MARKET	115 S WASHINGTON	Retail Commerce	Department Stores
JO06-050	Commercial Building	185 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commerical Building
JO06-051	Commercial Building	155 E BROADWAY	Retail Commerce	Commerical Building
JO06-052	Commercial Building	145 E BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commerical Building
JO06-053	LIBRARY	150 BROADWAY	Government Service Facilities	Libraries
JO06-054	SHED	755 BROADWAY (ELEVATOR)	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	Shed and Outbuildings
JO06-055	ELEVATOR	755 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Agricultural Implement Manufacturies
JO06-058	House	775 ILLINOIS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-059	BARN	875 IOWA	AGRICULTURE	Barns

JO06-060	House	675 IOWA	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-062	House	375 ILLINOIS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-063	House	355 ILLINOIS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-064	House	260 ILLINIOS	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-065	SHED	200 BROADWAY	GOVERNMENT	Government Service Facilities
JO06-067	House	180 E STERLING AVE	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-069	House	325 IOWA	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-070	House	157 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-071	House	380 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-072	House	620 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-073	House	665 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-074	WATER TOWER	W SIDE CENTRAL AND WASHINGTON	Public Utilities	Water Towers and Standpipes
JO06-075	House	375 MAPLE	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-076	HOUSE	380 DEPOT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO06-078	House	585 MAIN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-001	JOHNSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE	SWC 3RD & CLAY	County Government	Courthouses; Statues and Monuments

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JO07-002	FORMER CITY HALL/FIRE STATION	122 4TH ST	Local Government	Town Halls; Fire Stations
JO07-003	PRESSON-SIMPSON HOUSE	263 S 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-004	SIMPSON LIVERY	263 S. 3RD	Retail Commerce	Liveries
JO07-005	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	S BWTN 3RD-4TH	Burlington	Railroad Stations and Depots
JO07-008	STATE DEPT. OF ROADS & IRRIGATION	ES US 136 BET. GARFIELD & WASHINGTON	State Government; Roads/Highways	State Office Buildings
JO07-009	FRAME HOUSE W/ GLACIAL TILL	288 2ND	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-010	House	270 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-011	HASSETT, GEORGE W, HOUSE	155 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-012	BAPTIST CHURCH	333 JACKSON	Baptist Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO07-013	FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH	302 LINCOLN	Christian Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO07-014	CROW-HEDRICK HOUSE	449 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-015	ATTERBERRY (E. M.) HOUSE	491 3RD ST.	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-016	House	507 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-017	SYDNEY STEWART HOUSE	571 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-018	BARTLING, FREDERICK L, HOUSE	652 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-019	House	825 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-022	House	517 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-023	CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOUSE	404 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-024	GRAFF, C,W, House	495 N 4TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-025	JAMES MONTZ HOUSE	408 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-026	FERGUSON HOUSE	393 N 4TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-027	House	404 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-028	METHODIST CHURCH	190 N 4TH ST	Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO07-029	JOHNSON CO JAIL	183 N 4TH	County Government	Jails
JO07-030	CARNEGIE LIBRARY	ES 5TH N OF BROADWAY	Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska	Libraries
JO07-031	CATHOLIC CHURCH	186 5TH ST	Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO07-032	FITZSIMMONS, ALBERT HOUSE	452 N 5TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-034	CHITTENDENS STORE	177 S 3RD	Retail Commerce	Retailing
JO07-037	BRICK BLOCK COURTHOUSE & ENVIRONS	362 BROADWAY	County Government	Courthouses
JO07-038	ELLSWORTH BLDG	398 BROADWAY	Retail Commerce	Retailing
JO07-039	McCLANAHAN HOUSE	570 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-041	BUERSTETTA, CHARLES E, HOUSE	230 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Dwelling
JO07-042	J. O. GRAF HOUSE	278 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-044	BARN - COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	FAIRGROUNDS HWY 136, 600 BLOCK	Fairs and Expositions	Fairgrounds; Show Barns
JO07-045	COMMUNITY BUILDING	355 CLAY	DIVERSION	Halls and Lodges
JO07-046	TECUMSEH WAR MEMORIAL	COURTHOUSE SQUARE	War Monuments	Statues and Monuments

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JO07-048	House	NS HWY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-049	MODEL FLOUR MILL	274 S 5TH ST	Milling	Food Processing
JO07-050	House	144 S 5TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-054	House	770 4TH ST.	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-055	House	693 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-056	House	290 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-057	House	327 N 3RD ST.	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-059	House	282 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-060	TECUMSEH POST OFFICE	484 BROADWAY	Federal Government	Post Offices
JO07-061	LINCOLN STREET BRIDGE	LINCOLN ST	County Roads	concrete filled spandrel arch
JO07-063	WILSON, RUDOLPH, HOUSE	469 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-064	SLAYTON, W.P., HOUSE	303 N 2ND	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-065	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	107 South 3rd	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-066	HOUSE	105 1ST ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-067	HOUSE	157 1ST ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-068	HOUSE	246 1ST ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-069	HOUSE	350 1ST ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-070	HOUSE	339 1ST ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-071	BARN	415 1ST ST	AGRICULTURE	Barns
JO07-072	MAIN. BLDG	724 N 1ST ST	Public Utilities Power	Public Utilities
JO07-073	HOUSE	689 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-074	HOUSE	661 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-075	HOUSE	561 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-076	HOUSE	545 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-077	HOUSE	531 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-078	HOUSE	491 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-079	HOUSE	449 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-080	HOUSE	456 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-081	HOUSE	370 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-082	HOUSE	352 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-083	HOUSE	171 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-084	HOUSE	168 N 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-085	HOUSE	142 N 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-086	HOUSE	109 S 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-088	HOUSE	143 S 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-089	HOUSE	123 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-090	HOUSE	124 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-091	HOUSE	153 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-092	HOUSE	150 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-093	HOUSE	170 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-094	HOUSE	188 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-095	HOUSE	205 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-096	HOUSE	210 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-097	HOUSE	232 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-098	HOUSE	237 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-099	HOUSE	173 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-100	HOUSE	396 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-101	Commercial building buildingINESS	202 N 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties

JO07-102	HOUSE	203 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-103	HOUSE	241 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-104	HOUSE	264 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-105	HOUSE	269 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-106	HOUSE	291 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-107	HOUSE	307 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-109	HOUSE	347 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-110	HOUSE	348 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-111	HOUSE	371 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-112	HOUSE	374 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-113	HOUSE	393 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-114	HOUSE	409 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-115	HOUSE	431 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-116	HOUSE	432 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-117	HOUSE	492 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-118	HOUSE	527 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-119	HOUSE	552 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-120	HOUSE	547 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-121	HOUSE	574 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-122	HOUSE	592 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-123	HOUSE	609 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-124	HOUSE	625 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-125	HOUSE	630 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-126	HOUSE	635 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-127	HOUSE	651 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-128	HOUSE	670 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-129	HOUSE	690 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-130	HOUSE	705 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-131	HOUSE	730 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-132	HOUSE	739 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-133	HOUSE	772 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-134	HOUSE	791 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-135	HOUSE	805 3RD ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-136	HOUSE	789 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-137	HOUSE	773 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-138	HOUSE	749 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-139	HOUSE	731 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-140	HOUSE	730 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-141	HOUSE	711 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-142	HOUSE	690 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-143	HOUSE	672 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-144	HOUSE	671 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-145	HOUSE	653 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-146	HOUSE	632 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-147	HOUSE	631 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-148	HOUSE	607 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-149	HOUSE	574 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-150	HOUSE	569 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-151	HOUSE	585 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-152	HOUSE	551 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-153	HOUSE	539 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-154	HOUSE	488 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-155	HOUSE	476 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-156	HOUSE	464 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-157	HOUSE	450 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-158	HOUSE	447 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-159	HOUSE	407 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-160	CHURCH	392 4TH ST	RELIGION	Churches
JO07-161	HOUSE	347 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-162	HOUSE	342 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-163	HOUSE	261 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-164	HOUSE	249 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-165	HOUSE	242 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-166	HOUSE	232 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-167	HOUSE	161 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-168	HOUSE	185 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-170	HOUSE	235 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-171	HOUSE	254 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-172	HOUSE	261 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-173	HOUSE	291 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-174	HOUSE	242 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-175	HOUSE	284 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-176	HOUSE	331 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-177	HOUSE	328 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-178	HOUSE	342 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-179	HOUSE	354 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-180	HOUSE	365 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-181	HOUSE	368 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-182	HOUSE	379 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-183	HOUSE	390 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-184	HOUSE	431 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-185	HOUSE	430 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-186	HOUSE	470 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-187	HOUSE	489 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-188	HOUSE	484 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-189	HOUSE	490 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-190	HOUSE	476 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-191	HOUSE	532 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-192	HOUSE	546 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-193	HOUSE	572 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-194	HOUSE	600 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-195	HOUSE	531 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-196	HOUSE	547 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-197	HOUSE	573 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-198	HOUSE	618 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-199	HOUSE	625 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-200	HOUSE	653 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-201	HOUSE	669 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-202	DUPLEX	658/660 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Doublehouses and Duplexes
JO07-203	HOUSE	706 5H ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-204	HOUSE	760 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-205	HOUSE	769/771 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-206	HOUSE	807 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-207	HOUSE	824 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-208	HOUSE	684 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-209	HOUSE	CORDILIA ST WS OF 11TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-210	ELEVATOR	NEAR SHORT ST & RR	COMMERCE	Agricultural Implement Manufactories
JO07-211	ELEVATOR SHED	NEAR BENT ST & RR	COMMERCE	Sheds and Outbuildings
JO07-212	SHED	900 BLK OF CALHOUN	Roads/Highways	Service Garages
JO07-213	COMMERCIAL SHED	940 CALHOUN	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO07-214	HOUSE	1072 WEBSTER	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-215	SHED	SEC 9TH & CLAY	AGRICULTURE	General Farming Structures
JO07-216	HOUSE	1191 CALHOUN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-217	HOUSE	808 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-218	HOUSE	767 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-219	HOUSE	128 8TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-220	CENTER	169 S 8TH ST	DIVERSION	Athletic Facilities
JO07-221	HOUSE	106 N 9TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-222	HOUSE	160 N 11TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-223	DUPLEX	288/292 13TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Doublehouses and Duplexes
JO07-224	HOUSE	1313 EAST RIDGE DR	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-225	HOUSE	1206 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-226	SHED	NEC 5TH ST & CALHOUN	TRANSPORTATION	Garages, Residential

JO07-227	HOUSE	488 CALHOUN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-228	HOUSE	409 CALHOUN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-229	1903 SOLDIERS OF JOHNSON COUNTY	NWC PARK ON 4TH & BROADWAY	Sculptural Types	Statues and Monuments
JO07-230	TANK	NWC PARK ON 4TH & BROADWAY	AESTHETIC SYSTEMS	Statues and Monuments
JO07-231	ROLL OF HONOR 1914-1918	N PARK ON 4TH & BROADWAY	DIVERSION	Monuments and Memorials
JO07-232	HISTORICAL MARKER	NEC PARK ON 4TH & BROADWAY	DIVERSION	Monuments and Memorials
JO07-233	AMPHITHEATRE DOME	SEC PARK ON 4TH & BROADWAY	DIVERSION	Pavilions
JO07-234	HOUSE	115 HIGH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-235	HOUSE	330 HIGH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-236	HOUSE	371 HIGH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-237	HOUSE	425 HIGH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-238	HOUSE	445 HIGH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-239	HOUSE	110 5TH	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-240	HOUSE	506 HWY 136	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-241	HOUSE	958 N 3RD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-242	MOTEL	188 US HWY 136	Commerce Related	Motels and Cabins
JO07-243	HOUSE	952 9TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-244	HOUSE	970 1ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-245	HOUSE	1116 1ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-246	OUT BUILDING	NEC 1ST & CALHOUN	AGRICULTURE	General Farming Structures
JO07-247	HOUSE	230 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-249	Commercial building	109 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-250	Commercial building	117 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-251	Commercial building	143 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-252	Commercial building	125 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-253	Commercial building	151 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-254	Commercial building	155 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-255	Commercial building	171 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-256	Commercial building	173 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-257	Commercial building	175 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-259	Commercial building	185 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-260	Commercial building	197/195 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-261	Commercial building	301/305 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-262	Commercial building	335 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-263	Commercial building	381 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-264	Commercial building	408 CLAY	Retail Commerce	Commercial Properties
JO07-265	Commercial building	186 S 4TH ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-266	Commercial building	152 S 4TH ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-267	Commercial building	134 S 4TH ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-268	Commercial building	386 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-269	Commercial building	366 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-270	Commercial building	332 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-271	Commercial building	318 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-272	Commercial building	320 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-273	Commercial building	310 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-274	Commercial building	310 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-275	Commercial building	133 N 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-276	Commercial building	134 N 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-277	WAREHOUSE	152 N 3RD ST	Wholesale Commerce	Warehouses
JO07-278	HOUSE	NEC CLAY & 1ST (112?)	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-279	Commercial building	130 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-280	Commercial building	194 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties

JO07-281	Commercial building	218 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-282	Commercial building	252 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-283	Commercial building	266 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-284	Commercial building	235 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-285	Commercial building	263 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-286	Commercial building	287 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-287	HOUSE	429 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-288	HOUSE	451 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-289	HOUSE	467 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-290	CHURCH	493 BROADWAY	RELIGION	Churches
JO07-291	Commercial building	NEC BROADWAY & 4TH	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-292	Commercial building	462 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-293	Commercial building	440 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-294	Commercial building	454 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-295	HOUSE	526 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-296	HOUSE	556 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-298	HOUSE	557 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-299	Commercial building	571 BROADWAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-301	HOUSE	423 CLAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-302	GARAGE	427 CLAY	Roads/Highways	Garages, Residential
JO07-303	DUPLEX	445/449 CLAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Doublehouses and Duplexes
JO07-304	Commercial building	479 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-305	STORE	515 CLAY	Retail Commerce	Store
JO07-306	Commercial building	607 CLAY	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-307	CENTER	S 6TH ST	SERVICES	Public Utilities
JO07-308	PARK	S 6TH ST & CLAY	DIVERSION	Parks and Greens
JO07-309	HOUSE	259 S 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-310	GARAGE	255 S 6TH ST	SERVICES	Repair Shops
JO07-311	SHED	S 6TH ST	SERVICES	Storage Facilities
JO07-312	QUONSET	S 6TH ST	SERVICES	Storage Facilities
JO07-313	ELEVATOR	S 6TH ST	COMMERCE	Agricultural Implement Manufactories
JO07-314	COAL SHED	WEBSTER	COMMERCE	Commerical Buildings
JO07-315	HOUSE	256 S 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-316	HOUSE	242 S 4TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-317	OUT BUILDING	253 S 4TH ST	COMMERCE	Warehouses
JO07-318	OUT BUILDING	NWC 4TH & WEBSTER	SERVICES	Storage Facilities
JO07-319	Commercial building	SEC CLAY & S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-320	Commercial building	221 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-321	Commercial building	235 S 3RD ST	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO07-322	OUT BUILDING	250 S 2ND ST	COMMERCE	Commerical Buildings
JO07-323	MOTEL	454 N 1ST ST	COMMERCE	Motels and Cabins
JO07-324	HOUSE	308 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-325	HOUSE	328 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-326	HOUSE	370 WASHINGTON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-327	HOUSE	433 GARFIELD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-328	HOUSE	436 GARFIELD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-329	HOUSE	392 GARFIELD	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-330	BARN/ GARAGE	212 GARFIELD	TRANSPORTATION	Garages, Residential
JO07-331	HOUSE	136 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-332	HOUSE	164 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-333	GARAGE	164 GREELEY	TRANSPORTATION	Garages, Residential

JO07-334	HOUSE	209 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-335	GARAGE OF #334	209 GREELEY	TRANSPORTATION	Garages, Residential
JO07-337	HOUSE	257 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-338	HOUSE	218 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-339	HOUSE	342 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-340	HOUSE	356 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-341	GARAGE	SS GREELEY BTWN 3-4	TRANSPORTATION	Garages, Residential
JO07-342	HOUSE	359 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-343	HOUSE	438 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-344	HOUSE	460 GREELEY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-345	HOUSE	534 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-346	HOUSE	552 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-347	HOUSE	584 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-348	HOUSE	539 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-349	HOUSE	473 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-350	HOUSE	451 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-351	HOUSE	476 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-352	HOUSE	429 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-354	HOUSE	552 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-355	HOUSE	512 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-356	HOUSE	480 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-357	HOUSE	359 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-358	HOUSE	333 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-359	HOUSE	308 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-360	HOUSE	261 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-361	HOUSE	237 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-362	HOUSE	232 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-363	HOUSE	212 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-364	HOUSE	186 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-365	HOUSE	123 GRANT	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-366	HOUSE	158 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-368	HOUSE	145 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-369	HOUSE	163 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-370	HOUSE	242 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-371	HOUSE	231 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-372	HOUSE	259 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-373	HOUSE	326 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-374	HOUSE	364 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-375	HOUSE	331 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-376	HOUSE	361 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-377	HOUSE	406 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-378	HOUSE	436 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-379	HOUSE	429 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-380	HOUSE	451 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-381	HOUSE	560 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-382	HOUSE	533 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-383	HOUSE	547 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-384	HOUSE	584 LINCOLN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-385	HOUSE	339 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-386	HOUSE	371 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-387	HOUSE	387 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-388	SCHOOL	358 N 6TH ST	Public Schools	County High Schools
JO07-389	HOUSE	258 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-390	HOUSE	275 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-391	HOUSE	261 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-392	HOUSE	564 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-393	HOUSE	548 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-394	HOUSE	490 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-395	HOUSE	470 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-396	DUPLEX	452 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Doublehouses and Duplexes
JO07-397	HOUSE	406 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-398	HOUSE	445 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-399	HOUSE	366 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-400	HOUSE	268 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-401	HOUSE	248 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-402	HOUSE	230 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-403	HOUSE	208 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-404	GARAGE	245 JACKSON	TRANSPORTATION	Garages, Residential
JO07-405	HOUSE	245 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-406	HOUSE	233 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-407	HOUSE	192 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-408	HOUSE	148 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-409	HOUSE	161 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-410	HOUSE	151 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-411	HOUSE	133 JACKSON	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-412	HOUSE	388 2ND ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

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JO07-413	HOUSE	118 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-414	HOUSE	136 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-415	HOUSE	115 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-416	HOUSE	137 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-417	HOUSE	208 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-418	HOUSE	231 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-419	HOUSE	432 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-420	HOUSE	452 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-421	HOUSE	461 SHERMAN	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-422	HOUSE	130 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-423	HOUSE	142 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-424	HOUSE	135 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-425	HOUSE/ CHURCH	596 BROADWAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-426	HOUSE	198 N 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-427	HOUSE	108 S 6HT ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses

JO07-428	HOUSE	130 S 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-429	HOUSE	158 S 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-430	HOUSE	161 S 6TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-431	HOUSE	530 CLAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-432	HOUSE	456 CLAY	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-433	HOUSE	149 S 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-434	HOUSE	159 S 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-435	HOUSE	128 S 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO07-436	HOUSE	154 5TH ST	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	Single Family Detached Houses
JO08-001	CHURCH	Vesta	Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	Churches
JO08-002	VESTA SCHOOL (DISTRICT #6)	Vesta	Schooling	Public Schools
JO08-003	HOUSE	Vesta	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses
JO08-004	COMMERICAL	Vesta	COMMERCE	Commercial Properties
JO08-005	HOUSE	Vesta	Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlements	Single Family Detached Houses

Appendix B: Additional Resources

National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. See them online at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/index.htm>